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THE DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL

THe House Passes it by a Vote of 81 to 27.

SHORT FORM OE AGRICULTURAL

lien for Forty-One Counties—To Promote Comfort of Travelors on Railraods—To Test Possession of State Prison.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the Senate bills passed to regulate the action to test the possession of the State prison and to pay mileage and per diem to the new board; to authorize Clay and Pitt counties to levy special, taxes, and to promote the comfort of travelers on railroads. The special committee appointed early in the session to investigate Governor Russell's suspension of J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson, railroad commissioners, from their office, has decided that the evidence before the Governor did not warrant the suspension of Major J. W. Wilson. The case of S. Otho Wilson is still under consideration.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate the following bill was introduced: Justice, to abolish the office of county treasurer. The calendar was taken up and the following bills were passed: To amend chapter 284, laws of 1893, to allow the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company to consolidate with the Atlantic Coast Line and other roads; to provide short form of agricultural liens and chattle mortgages in Johnston and Iredell counties; to require the Supreme Court to file a written opinion on all assignments of error, decisions or judgments rendered by said court; to amend section 3797 of 1893; to exchange Supreme Court Reports and laws of North Carolina with the government of Hawaii. Also a number of local bills. The bill to amend section 590 of The Code, relative to argument as to a dead man's testimony, was tabled and the "clincher" put upon it. This bill met a like end in the House. A joint resolution was adopted providing that a committee be appointed to secure better ventilation for the legislative halls. The Senate then went into the nomination of members of the board of internal improvements. Senator Justice nominated: E. F. Lamb, first district; J. W. Grainger, second district; W. J. Adams, third; Armistead Jones, fourth; C. W. Parks, fifth; J. R. Caldwell, sixth; A. H. Boyden, seventh; Clement Manly, eighth; W. T. Lee, ninth. These were elected.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—In the Senate committee reports were favorable on a number of bills. The bill to establish Scotland county was favorably reported. Among the bills introduced were: Hicks, to appoint a State Educational and Text-Book Association; Jerome, authorize constables to appoint deputies; McIntyre, to prevent fraud on the part of persons obtaining advances on agricultural liens; Smith, to build a ferry over Rocky river; James, to amend chapter 395, laws of 1897; also (by request) to establish a dispensary at Greenville; Miller, to incorporate the Pungo & Matimuskeet Railroad Company. The calendar was taken up, and bills passed: To restore white government to the counties of the State; to allow the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to consolidated with the Atlantic Coast Line; to incorporate the Carolina Northern Railroad Company; to amend the chapter of the town of Nashville; to prohibit the sale of liquor in Columbus county, and to establish a dispensary at Whiteville; to amend the charter of the town of Winterville; to authorize the commissioners of Gaston county to levy a special tax. A bill to prevent hunting on lands in Macon and Johnston counties without written permission of the owners passed third reading, as did bills relative to the probate of deeds and other instruments, and the private examination of married women; to amend section 435 of The Code, by allowing the judgment of a justice of the peace to merge in the judgment of the Superior Court when it is rendered in the same case. The special order for the election of the directors of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton was taken up. Senator James nominated M. L. Reed, of Buncombe; M. H. Holt, of Guilford; N. B. Broughton, of Wake, and V. V. Richardson, of Columbus. These constitute four of the present board of directors. A. J. Dula and S. H. Hoffman, the other two directors remain in office until 1901. After a lengthy discussion the special order was postponed.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—The Senate passed the following bills: To establish the county of Scotland (ayes 38 noes 2); to incorporate the town of Hoffman, in Richmond county; to place Bald Mountain in the stock law territory; to pay W. L. Norwood $580 back salary; to incorporate the Home Protection Insurance Company; to prohibit the sale of liquor in Shelby; to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Asheville; to incorporate the Bank of Mooresville.

FORTIETH DAY.—The Senate passed the constitutional amendment by a vote of forty-one to six. Franks, Campbell, Crisp, Goodwin, Newsome and Fuller voting no; Harris, populist, voted aye, and was loudly applauded.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—Report of committee was favorable as to bill establish a dispensary at Greensboro. A number of new bills were introduced. The calendar was taken up and large number of bills were passed. The bill to provide short forms of agricultural liens and chattel mortgages passed. This bill allows the clerk 10 cents for probating and the register of deeds 30 cents for registering. It applies to Granville, Cumberland, Vance, Nash, Edgecome, Greene, Duplin, Wayne, Lenoir, Buncombe, Person, McDowell, Martin, Rutherford, Onslow, Pender, Wilson, Rockingham, Rowan, Durham, Caswell, Robeson, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Moore, Polk, Burke, Beaufort, Chowan, Ashe, Watuaga, Sampson, Alleghany, Warren, Carteret, Catawba, Pitt, Alamance, Craven, Jones, Gaston, Richmond, Lincoln, Gates and Forsyth. The counties especially excepted from the provision of the act are Cherokee, Halifax, Warren, Harnett Davie, and Washington. The election of directors for the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton was taken up. Senator James put in nomination the same men previously put forward by the committee: M. L. Reed, of Buncombe county; M. H. Holt, of Guilford; V. V. Richardson, of Columbus; N. B. Broughton, of Wake; P. A. Grier, of Mecklenburg. Senator Smith put in nomination H. C. Herring, of Concord. Upon a vote being taken, the five men nominated by the committee were elected, Dr. Herring receiving only 13 votes. The bill relating to the establishment of the Geological Survey, (providing for the investigation of the oyster and fist interests of the State) passed final reading. The bill to prevent frauds on the part of persons obtaining advances on crops was tabled.

THE HOUSE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the House bills were introduced to authorize the commissioners of Mecklenburg county to issue bonds to macadamize and improve the public roads of the county; to provide for an injunctive relief agent of foreign corporations and to give the State courts complete jurisdiction; to give a dispensary to Swain county. A bill passed to allow the speaker of the House to vote on roll calls. Bills were passed placing the blind institute in Democratic hands, to give Buncombe and forty other counties the short form of agricultural lien and chattel mortgage and to fix the registration fee at thirty cents, clerk's fee fifteen cents. A bill introduced by Council has for its purpose needed amendments to the present quarantine laws of the State, and as amended, a codification of the law relating to this subject to be published and posted throughout the State. The law of this State is made to conform near as possible with the national quarantine laws. All power looking to the enforcement of this law is left with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the House the judiciary committee made a complete report on the resolution introduced by White, Republican, of Davie, charging that it was reported that Judge Brown was intoxicated. The report said that with full evidence the charge found to be baseless; that White desired to withdraw the resolution; that leading Republicans, such as Messrs. Hampton and Petree, said that it was no party measure, and that Mr. White had been misled. An unfavorable report was made on the bill to instruct the State Treasurer to return to Alexander county $8,000 of its bonds given the State for convict labor. Among the bills introduced were: Ellen, to prevent minors from congregating in bar-rooms and to prevent bar-keepers from giving free lunches. Boushall, to enforce the collection of taxes on lands sold for taxes; Thompson, to allow the penitentiary to complete the Quaker Bridge road, in Onslow and Jones counties (he says $50,000 has been expended on this road; but it has never been completed; it runs through the State swamp lands); also a number of local bills. On motion of McLean, the House took up the committee's substitute bill to provide separate accommodations for whites and negroes. It provides a first-class car for each race, and a divided second-class car; the railroad commission to be given charge of the regulation of the matter, and to be given power to except roads whose income does not exceed $1,500 per mile. Winston sent forward a substitute. Gilliam made a motion that the bill, the substitutes of McLean and Winston, together with other amendments, be printed and made a special order. This was adopted, so far as the committee's bill is concerned. The committee on salaries and fees reported as a substitute a bill reducing the fees of State and county officers. The calendar was taken up and a number of third reading bills passed. The Senate and House met in joint session for the purpose of electing the State board of internal improvements. At 1:10 the door-keeper announced that the Senate approached. Speaker Connor directed the members of the House to stand. The Lieutenant Governor headed the Senate, and took his place on the Speaker's left. He called the joint assemblage to order, announced its object and called for nominations. These were made of follows: First district, E. F. Lamb, of Elizabeth City; second, J. W. Grainger; third, W. J. Adams, of Carthage; fourth, Armistead Jones, of Raleigh; fifth, Charles M. Parks, of Hillsboro; sixth, R. D. Caldwell, of Lincolnton; J. W. Spainhour, of Morganton; seventh, A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury; W. A. Bailey, Republican, of Mocksville; eighth, Clement Manly, of Winston; Jesse F. Walsh, of Surry; ninth, W. T. Lee, of Waynesville. Democratic nominees were all elected, 35 Senators voting for them, and three for the others, and 74 members of the House voting for them, and 11 for the others. Senator Justice made a motion that joint session continue, in order to hear the report of the committee in the case of Maj. J. W. Wilson and his removal as railroad commissioner. The motion prevailed. At 2 o'clock Senator Osborne came forwa-d and presented the special committee's report. On motion of Senator Ward action was deferred, and 500 copies of the report were ordered printed. At the afternoon session the consideration of the calendar and a number of bills were passed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the House bills were introduced as follows: Hampton, to amend the charter of the Danville, Granite City & Western Short Cut R. R., re-enacting act of 1891; Winston, to establish a dispensary at Seaboard; Gattis, to extend the stock law in Chatham; Carraway to change the line between Greene and Lenoir counties; Nicholson, to incorporate the Pungo & Mattamuskeet Railroad; Rountree to amend chapter 450, acts of 1891, regarding stevedores, also to amend the act in regard to taxation for costs so New Hanover will not be liable for over four witnesses save in capital felonies; Holman, to prevent felling of timber in certain streams in Iredell. The calendar was taken up and the following bills were passed: To amend the law relating to the government of cities and towns; to amend the charter of Winston; to amend the charter of Wadesboro; to amend the charter of Gastonia; to give the commissioners of Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga counties special powers regarding public roads; to establish graded schools at Dobson, with special tax and bond issue. An effort to reconsider the vote by which the House tabled the bill to create three State tax commissioners was made and failed. By leave Council introduced a bill to incorporate the Slater Industrial and Normal Institute at Winston. A number of bills passed third reading. Winston, in behalf of the committee on constitutional amendments submitted the substitute, covering the amendment limiting the suffrage. The bill was placed on the calendar. The House took up as a special order the election of directors of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton. On motion it was postponed. Allen said some doubt had arisen among the Senators as to whether there should be a joint ballot or separate ballot for the members of the board of internal improvements, and that the Senate had held a separate election. He therefore suggested that the House take the same course. The House then went into the election. Rountree submitting the report of the special committee on constitutional amendments reported the bill to amend section 2, article 9 of the constitution. Bills passed: To prevent farmers in Wake from turning water from farms into the public roads by means of ditches, etc., violation being a misdemeanor, unless an outlet for the water is provided; to provide for the election of the State's proxy of the North Carolina Railroad, and of the State directors of the same by the board of internal improvements, to provide for the offering of city ordinances in the tranfer of cases from mayor's courts as prima facie evidence of existence of such ordinances. At the afternoon session the House passed bills as follows: To provide for the better protection of mechanics and laborers; to repeal chapter 180, laws of 1897; to repeal the act compelling timber-cutters in Tyrrell to establish lines before cutting timber; to unite the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad; to repeal the acts whereby Shelby and townships one and three, in Cleveland county, were exempted from local option laws.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—The House passed the suffrage bill by a vote of 81 to 27. The debate was opened by Roundtree, chairman of the committee that reported the bill. The bill before the House was, he said, a substitute for the original Winston bill prepared by the committee. Roundtree read from the constitution of Massachusetts, which State has an educational qualification, except that the decendants of all persons who could vote on May 1, 1867, can vote. He said: "There is not the slightest difference of principle between that law and the one we now have under consideration. Ours is to protect us agaist ignorant negros. The Massachusetts law is to protect the State from ignorant foreigners. A perfect whirlwind of applause, lasting nearly a minute greeted the conclusion of Mr. Rountree's speech, which was delivered with powerful effect. He was followed by Isaac Smith, colored, of Craven. Of all sad thoughts to him the saddest was that the very people whom he had held up to his rate as their best friends were now about to disfranchise them. The negro, he said, regarded their right to vote as the dearest thing on earth. "I tell you in four years from now you'll want to reconsider today's action and can't."

FORTIETH DAY.—In the House bills passed to incorporate the Bank of Alamance; to provide for working Cumberland's roads; to incorporate the Eureka Mining and Manufacturing Company; to repeal chapter 94, public laws of 1897, and re-enact chapter 296, acts of 1895; to prohibit the sale of whiskey at Shelby; to drain lowlands in Rowan, Davie and Davidson; to amend the charter of Blowing Rock; to provide for keeping open of canals and drainage ditches; to change the line of Greenwood township, Moore county; to incorporate the Fire Insurance Company of Robeson county; for the relief of the sureties of A. H. Abell, tax collector of Waynesville; to establish graded schools at Lexington; to allow Wilmington to fund its debt; to allow Lincoln county to levy a special tax; to prohibit leaving felled timber in streams in Iredell county The House passed the Charlotte dispensary bill unanimously, also the bill to let the State printing to the lowest responsible bidder in the State and to create the Bureau of Labor statistics and Printing under a labor statistician and one assistant. Clarkson's amendment to elect statistician by popular vote after 1901 was adopted.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—In the House Leatherwood introduced a resolution to raise a committee to ascertain what has become of the report of the State Board of Agriculture, which was called for early in the session. Winston introduced a resolution to raise a joint committee of five to recommend trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Speaker announced Messrs. Bunch and Patterson, of Caldwell, as the committee to ask the Governor for the names of the trustees of that college whose terms have expired. The House took up as special order the election of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton. Patterson, on behalf of the joint committee, nominated M. L. Reed, of Buncombe; M. H. Holt, of Guilford; V. V. Richardson, of Columbus; N.B. Broughton, of Wake; R. A. Grier, of Mecklenburg. The vote was taken and resulted in the election of the committee's nominees. The House took up another special order a batch of bills regarding salaries and fees of State officials and the heads of various institutions, etc. There was also a substitute presented by the committee on salaries and fees. The substitute was therefore considered. The bill does not affect the salaries of the present State and judicial officers, as the constitution forbids such legislation. The substitute as drawn provided that the act should take effct upon its ratification. Mr. Allen said it could not apply to any constitutional officer. He also said that by the act of 1895 the salary of railroad commissioners was reduced to $1,500, effective at the expiration of Major Wilson's term (April. 1899). The bill was taken up and considered by sections. Section 1, reducing the salary of State Treasurer from $3,000 to $2,350, was adopted. Section 2 of the bill, fixing the salary of the chief clerk of the State Treasurer at $1,200 was adopted. Other reductions named were Secretary of State $1,800 (these were adopted); railroad commissioners $1,500 each. Section 3 was saken up, reducing the salary of State Librarian to $750. Moore offered an amendment making it $900. Ray moved to strike out the section altogether. This was lost, 39 to 44. Moore's amendment was adopted, 58 to 26. The pay of the secretary of the board of public charities was fixed at $3 a day. The salary of the reporter of the Supreme Court was named at $500. (It is now $1,000). It was fixed at $750. The salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court was fixed at $200 and fees. The House adopted the motion of Moore reducing salaries of the asylum superintendents, presidents of the Uiversity, Agricultural and Mechanical College,, Normal and Industrial College and Blind and Deal Mute Institutions to $2,000. Section 14, naming $700 as the salaries of stewards at each of the institutions referred to, was adopted. Section 15, fixing salaries of deputy inspectors of shell fish at $35 per month was adopted. Section 16, fixing salary of private secretary to the Governor at $100, was adopted. The 17th section was adopted that salaries may be paid monthly. The bill, as amended, then passed second and third reading. Rountree, by leave, introduced a bill to enable deeds of railroads to be recorded more rapidly, by allowing certain copies to be used. Another special order was taken up, being the bill to reduce salaries and fees of solicitors and county officers. The first section reduces solicitors' fees in capital cases to $15 and also requires that soliditors be required to attend only the criminal terms of court. The general reduction of fees, all along the line, is approximately 20 per cent. The next section reduced from 50 to 30 cents the cost of an appeal from clerk to judge. The next section reduced the fee for an appeal to the Supreme Court from $2 to $1. Hampton protested, but the section was adopted. The next section reduced fee for taking final action from $25 to $15. Gattis moved to strike out. The motion prevailed. The next section reduced from $25 to $15 clerk's fees in case there is contest of an account. The House rejected this section. The next section reduced from 60 to 50 cents the fee for bond of justification, and it was adopted, while the next which reduced from $1 to 70 cents the clerk's fee for capias, was stricken out. The fee for execution and return, including docketing, was reduced from 50 to 25 cents. The question of exempting any counties came up again. Justice sent in an amendment to strike out the entire third section of the bill and then moved to table his amendment (and thus, of course, the bill also). Winston demanded the yeas and nays on the motion. The vote was yeas 43; nays 43. The Speaker broke the tie by voting no and was applauded.

WORRIED BY THE GUERILLAS.

Nine Soldiers Wounded, One of Whom Has Since Died.

A special from Washington says: General Otis has cabled the War Department the names of nine American soldiers wounded on Tariquina road, north of the pumping station, Friday. Of these, Private George Adams, company A, First Nebraska, died. The reports of such skirmishes as those noted above, and the stories of frequent firing by concealed natives upon the American outposts, have conveyed the impression to the officials here that General Otis is being rapidly brought to a pass where he must assume a most vigorous offensive campaign. Although no instructions have yet been sent to him it is assumed that he will feel justified soon in doing this to prevent the demoralization of his troops, and also to make his position tenable in the approaching wet season. The nature of the country around Manila favors the tactics the insurgents seem to have adopted, after learning that they could not face the American soldiers in the open field, and it doubtless will be General Otis' task, just as soon as his reenforcements reach him, to clear them away. In is estimated that at the rate of progress now making by the transport Grant, the 1,800 troops on that ship will land at Manila about March 4. A couple of weeks later the Sherman will arrive at the same place with a similar number of troops and two weeks after that the Sheridan is due with the troops now embarking at New York.

Loubet Elected President.

A special from Paris says M. Loubet was elected President Saturday afternoon. He received 483 votes, against 279 cast for M. Meline, and 50 scattering. The newly-elected President has promised to devote his best efforts to fulfilling the wishes of the country and to "reunite the Republicans who have drifted asunder by the current of unhappy events." The new President comes from the part of France where the Roman power lasted longer, namely, Marsanne, in the department of Drome. He gives the impression of remote Latin origin, and looks to be a solid, practical man, who sees the facts of life just as they are. As President of the Senate he has official and other experiences that will be useful to him as President of the republic, but he is essentially a plain middle-class man, whose mind was sharpened by his practice at the bar in the provincial town of Montelimar in the south of France. He is there most popular, and every one at Montelimar counts himself a personal friend of Loubet, who, as mayor, co-councillor, Deputy and Senator, always acted as the servant of the public. Obliging to his neighbors, he was as accessible as was Grant or Lincoln, and not less unpretending.

To Limit Suffrage.

A special from Raleigh, N. C., says: An amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, limiting suffrage, has been adopted by both branches of the General Assembly. It passed the House by a vote of 81 to 27, and the Senate by a vote of 41 to 6. It will be submitted to a vote of the people in August, 1901, at the same time State officers are voted for. The avowed object of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant negro vote. To do this educational, property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed. But this is made ineffective as to white people by the further provision that any person can vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or any time prior thereto, or whose ancestors were so entitled to vote.

Six Negroes Drowned.

At Bishoville, S. C., a negro man named Ned Bostic found that the water of the river was rising around his house. He got an old boat and placing his family, consisting of his wife, Emily, and his children, Irene, Ben, Rollins and Burrell, in it, tried to reach a point of safety. As he neared the bridge on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, however, the boat went to pieces and the entire party was drowned.

Oyster Boats Carried Out to Sea.

A special from Cape Charles, Va., says: Fifty oyster sloops and schooners have been carried out to sea by drifting ice from Magothy's Bay. It is believed many are manned and the crews may suffer from exposure and hunger. Tugs will be sent to overhaul the drifting vessels.

The recent order of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for five thousand steel coal cars to be built by the Pressed Steel Company and the Carnegie Company, brings the total purchases of the receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad up to 30,864 since March 1st, 1896. The locomotive purchases during that time have been 216, of which about 20 are still to be delivered. The Company has also purchased five postal cars, ten express cars, ten combination cars and six dining cars.

Five Frozen Bodies Float Ashore.

A special from Cape Charles, Va., says: Shelly Banks, an old colored man who drives a delivery wagon between here and Capeville, was found frozen to death in a snow drift about two miles from his home. Five bodies, two white and three colored, floated ashore on Smith's Island. It is thought the men were trying to get ashore on the ice from a boat and were frozen.

A special from Brunswick, Ga., says the Mallory steamer, City of San Antonio, from New York to that city, is over due and grave apprehension is felt for its safety. The San Antonio is reported to have 100 tourists on board from New York and Boston for Florida.

Stealing Water in Havana.

Enormous frauds in the water distribution in Havana have been discovered by the committee appointed to inquire into the finances of the city. It appears that one-fifth of the householders in Havana have been stealing water, with the connivance of the the Alcades de Barrios and the mayors of 39 wards, who are also water inspectors in their respective districts, the city losing by this means between $60,000 and $80,000 a year, a percentage of this amount going into the pockets of the alcades. The frauds have been perpetrated for years back.

Now comes an endless chain idea that possesses the merit of distinct originality. A Milwaukee preacher by this method has nearly 20,000 persons praying for the conversion of sinners of that wicked city.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT DEAD

His Death Occurred Very Suddenly of Apoplexy.

THE PRESIDENT IN BOSTON.

A Banquet Tendered Him by the Home Market Club—An Immense Throng of Enthusiastic Citizens.

PARIS (By Cable).—M. Faure, President of the republic of France, died at 10 o'clock Thursday after an illness of three hours of apoplexy. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given when a message was dispatched to the Premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the President was ill. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile and the President died on the stroke of 10. The flag on the Elysee was lowered to half mast and the news was dispatched to all the officials and members of the cabinet. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace.

President McKinley, on being informed of the death of President Faure, expressed his surprise and grief. A suitable message of condolence will be sent by the President through Secretary Hay.

Frances Felix Faure, sixth President of third Republic of France, was born January 20, 1841, in Paris, and was the son of a cabinet maker. When quite young he married the daughter of M. Belluolt, an attorney at Ambyse. Almost immediately afterward he settled at Havre as a commission merchant and he soon became a leading ship owner. During the Franco-Prussian war he was captain of the Mobiles of the Seine Inferuro, in which capacity he took part in the skirmishes near Havre, being recommended by Admiral Mouchey for the Legion of Honor. He greatly distinguished himself by the promptness with which he, at the head of volunteer firemen, organized by him, extinguished the fires started at Havre by the Communards. In doing this he was slightly wounded by a shall. During the war, Gambetta sent him to England to buy arms for the Franco-Tiereurs and Mobiles. In August, 1881, he offered himself as a candidate for Parliament in the third district of Havre, and was elected. He was appointed under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Gambetta administration, and held the same office in the ministry of M. Jules Ferry (1883), M. Brisson (1885), and M. Tierard, (1887). In May, 1891, he became Minister of Marine in Dupuy's cabinet, and was appointed vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, a position to which he was several times elected. On the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, who resigned the Presidency January 15, 1895, he was chosen President by 430 votes, as against 361 given to Henri Brisson, the election taking place Jan. 17, 1895.

The President in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special.) — The crowning event of the day and the principal feature of the President's visit to Boston was the banquet tendered him by the Home Market Club at Mechanics Hall. The Presidential party left the Hotel Touraine under cavalry escort at 4:20 and proceeded through an immense cheering crowd direct to Mechanic's Hall. The reception was held in Paul Revere Hall, and for over three-quarters of an hour President McKinley and other distinguished guests stood in line and were introduced and shook hands with fully 2,500 persons. At 6 o'clock the bugle sounded, announcing that the banquet was ready to be served and the immense company marched into the hall, while the band played. The President's table was made conspicuous by immense boquets of American Beauty roses and pinks. On the walls were large portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley and underneath was the word "Liberators" in large letters. Upon the balcony was a picture of Admiral Dewey, with the motto, "To the Captain of a German ship: You must not sail by the United States flag without saluting it." and his famous command at Manila: "You may fire, Gridley, when ready." President McKinley sat at the front of the platform and among those at his table were Mayor Quincy, of Boston; Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Governor Wolcott, Secretary Gage; Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Bliss. There was great enthusiasm when President McKinley was introduced. The President delivered a lengthy address, and made a deliverance on the government's dealings with the Philippines. He said it was a trust thrown upon us from which we will not flinch.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Lucien M. Chipley, a prominent financier of St. Louis, Mo., died in that city recently of cancer of the liver.

A movement is on foot by the street car interests of Seattle, Wash., to secure from the city council a new 50-year franchise, including all the street railways of the city in place of the present franchise held by the various lines separately. It is said the movement is in the interest of Eastern capitalists.

Senor Montero Rios, who was President of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the Spanish Senate, owing to the popular outcry against his defence of the commission.

At Berlin, the German Bundesrath passed the meat inspection bill. The proceedings were private. The bill, which is in draft form, will now go to the Reichstag.

The war department has honorably discharged Major Generals Butler and Sumner, and Brigadier Generals Kline, McKee, Wiley, Lincoln and Comba, all of the volunteer army.

Reports from all sections of the orange belt of Florida indicate that the recent cold wave did not do much permanent damage.

Acting on advices received from Manila, the California Red Cross Society has decided to continue the maintenance of its hospital station in that city as long as the California volunteers remain in the Orient.

The military affairs committee of the House has reported favorably the Senate bill to make Adjutant General H. C. Corbin a major general.

The British steamer Bothinia, Capt. Warr (chartered by the Spanish government for use as a transport) which sailed from Cienfuegos via St. Michaels on February 6, with repatriated troops on board, has arrived at Barcelona.

The Southern fast mail provision has been inserted in the bill in ths Senate. It appropriates $171,000. It was stricken out in the House and will have to run the guantlet of the House again. The propabilities are that it will pass the House this time.

The report of the commission on the codification of the United States criminal and penal laws is about completed, and the portion of it covering offenses against the postal laws has been submitted as a special report to Congress. The Postmaster General has communicated with both houses of Congress, asking for immediate enactment of the entire report on this subject, pointing out its urgent needs.

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Day by Day.

SENATE.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the Senate a bill extending the "cordial appreciation" of Congress to Miss Helen Miller Gould for her patriotic service during the recent war, and providing that the President should present to her a gold medal, was passed. A bill also passed providing for the admission to the Naval Academy as a cadet, of Oscar W. Deignan, one of the Merrimac heroes.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.—The army reorganization bill was reported to the Senate, and Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the military affairs committee, gave notice that he would move to proceed to its consideration at the earliest possible time. The naval personnel bill was taken up and read, but no effort was made to proceed further with its consideration. The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon, and was not disposed of finally. A spirited debate occurred over the amendment of the Senate committee providing for an appropriation to secure a fast mail service between New York and Washington, and Atlanta and New Orleans. The amendment was retained in the bill. Morgan offered the Nicaraguan Canal bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill, and had it referred to the committee on commerce, now considering that measure. The bill offered by Senator Morgan is substantially the Hepburn bill offered in the House, with some modifications.

FIFTIETH DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, to express to the government and the people of France the sympathy of the Senate in the bereavement that has fallen upon the French republic in the death of President Faure. The naval personnel bill for which the Navy Department has been contending for so many years, was passed by the Senate. It was under discussions for several hours, but was passed practically in the form in which it was reported by the Senate committee. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the passage of bills on the private pension calendar, 74 in number, and to the reading of the Alaska Code bill. The agreement under which Alaska bill was drawn provided that no other business than the formal reading should be transacted.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—The Senate spent most of the day on the postoffice appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. A spirited controversy arose over the Senate amendment that star route bidders shall reside on the route where the service is to be performed. The amendment was allowed to stand with a suggestion from Jones, of Arkansas, that the conferees provide against sub-letting of star route bids. A number of bills of minor importance were passed early in the day. At 4 o'clock tribute to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts, were pronounced.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—During almost six hours the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the Senate. The army reorganization bill was taken up and made the unfinished business. When the appropriation bill was called up Butler proposed an amendment reducing the amount paid to railroads for transportation of mail from $33,275,000 to $30,500,000. Tillman offered an amendment providing that mail boxes be erected along star routes to be maintained by the people. Adopted.

THE HOUSE.

FIFTIETH DAY.—The House settled the fate of the Nicaragua Canal bill in this Congress by refusing to override the decision of the chair in committee of the whole, when the chair held that the canal bill offered as an amendment to the sundry civil bill by Mr. Hepburn was out of order. The chair was sustained by a vote of 127 to 109. The reading of the sundry civil bill was continued. The appropriation for the deep waterways commission was increased from $60,000 to $90,000 on motion of the appropriation committee. After completing ten additional pages of the bill the committee rose. The conference report on the Newport News, Va., public building bill, which increased the appropriation from $5,000 to $100,000 was adopted.

FIFTY-1ST DAY.—Two very sensational and unexpected things happened in the House during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. The paragraph carrying the appropriation of $20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty was stricken out upon a point of order made by Wheeler, Democrat. Hopkins, Republican, of Illinois, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order against it and upon an appeal his decision was sustained, 149 to 56. After the sundry civil bill had been completed and referred to the House, Hepburn, of Iowa, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, moved to recommit with instructions to report it back with the canal bill incorporated in it. This was an unexpected move, as it was generally understood that Hepburn had abandoned all hope. The motion was promptly declared out of order by the speaker, whereupon Hepburn appealed. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon the latter motion the vote was taken and the result was 97 ayes to 67 noes. As no quorum was developed on the vote owing to the lateness of the hour they managed to carry an adjournment.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—In the House a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint five additional cadets-at-large to the Naval Academy. The "regular order" was then demanded. This was the vote upon the motion made just prior to adjournment the day before to lay upon the table the appeal from the decision of the chair whereupon the Speaker ruled that Hepburn's motion to recommit the sundry civil bill, with instructions to incorporate in it the Nicaragua Canal bill amendment, was not in order. The chair was sustained, and the appeal laid on the table. The sundry civil bill was then passed. The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the naval appropriation bill. The bill as reported carried $44,168,605, exceeding by $8,485,546 the largest bill ever reported by the naval committee. An attempt to defeat the provision for a joint arrangement between the government and the Fitchburg Railroad Company, at the Boston navy yard, failed. A point of order against the provision in the bill relative to the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the Naval Academy went over. At the night session of the House 57 private pension bills were passed, none of special importance.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—The House spent two hours upon the naval appropriation bill without making any progress and devoted the remainder of the session to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Northway of Ohio. The paragraph in the bill reading to the naval academy, against which Mudd, (Rep.), of Maryland, raised a point of order was stricken out, the point of order being sustained. Mudd then moved an additional appropriation of $720,000 for the completion of the building at the academy authorized in the last naval bill. The amendment was not voted upon. During the morning hour a bill was passed for the relief of George A. Dickel & Co., of Nashville, Tenn.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—This was suspension day in the House. Some minor business was transacted by unanimous consent. The Senate amendments to a number of private pension bills were adopted. A bill to pay the heirs of Samuel Tewksbury, of Scranton, Pa., $5,697 for a war claim was defeated, as was also a Senate bill to extend the uses of the mail service. The Senate bill to re-imburse the Governors of States for expenses incurred by them in the organization of volunteers for service in the war with Spain was passed. The claims aggregate over $3,000,000. The bill for the payment of $20,000,000 to Spain was passed by a vote of 219 to 34.

INCENDIARY INSURGENTS.

An Attempt to Burn the Quarters of the First Washington Volunteers.

A special from Manila says: The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt Monday night to burn the quarters of the first Washington Volunteers, by setting fire to the huts adjoining the quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped. Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night, and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened. The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macti in small parties and are reported to be moving towards Singalon.

Spanish Cortes in Session.

MADRID, (By Cable)—When the Cortes reassembled the galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The Senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent. Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, in opening the proceedings, pronounced a eulogy upon M. Fause, and a resolution of condolence with France was adopted unanimously. Senor Sagasata, the Premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for cession of the Phillipines to the United States, to a special committee, but this the conservatives protested against, declaring that everything might be discussed except the war, and the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed. Senor Sagasata withdrew his proposal. Count d'Altomas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war in Cuba, and declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proven failures. This declaration elicited much applause from the public galleries in consequence of which several spectators were expelled from the chamber.

Schley Presents His Statement.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley having been granted permission to answer the charges made against him in the communication recently sent to the Senate has handed to the committee on naval affairs his statement in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the Navy Department. He shows that the Brooklyn was nearest when the enemy came out, nearest at every stage of the battle, and nearest the Colon when it surrendered and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's active and effective participation in the battle.

The Cable to the Philippines.

Senator Frye has reported from the committee on foreign relations the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the construction of a sub-marine cable in the Pacific Ocean, as amended by the committee. The amendments are numerous and radical. The most important of them increases the subsidy to be paid every year for 20 years to $175,000 and extends the time in which the contracting company is to be given to complete the line to the Philippine Islands to the first of January, 1902.

Gen. Miles Before the Court.

A special from Washington says: The Miles court of inquiry Monday made a good start in its work. Gen. Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session at 3 o'clock. Gen. Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings.

Too Much Gold.

A telegram has been received at the Treasury in Washington from New Orleans, stating that there was a surplus of gold there and an insufficient supply of paper currency, and asking that an exchange be made. Treasurer Roberts, in speaking of the situation, said: "We have in the Treasury branches $227,000,000 in gold and $23,000,000,000 in paper.

Clayton Will Get Pay.

The case of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company vs. John Henry Clayton has been decided by the United States Supreme Court in Mr. Clayton's favor. The case grew out of the destruction by fire of 400 bales of cotton which had been consigned to the care of the railroad company.

Legislative Bribery Investigation Ordered.

A sensation was created in the joint Assembly of the Utah Legislature, when Representative Law, Republican, made specific charges of bribery in the interest of McCue, and said the charges could be substantiated by positive evidence. Fisher, Democrat, moved the appointment of an investigating committee of seven, to consist of three members from the Senate and four from the House. The motion was adopted.

Sale of the Chester Mills.

The Chester, S. C., mills were sold recently by order of the United States Court. Notwithstanding the upset price was only $25,000, the mill was knocked down to O. P. Heath and E. B. Springs, of Charlotte, N. C., for $48,050. Mr. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, was the next highest bidder.

London Express Wrecked.

A special from Brussels says: An express train from Calais, having passengers from London on board, collided wish a train from Tournay, which was standing at the station at Foret, near this city. Twenty-one persons were killed outwright and 100 more or less injured. The scene of the wreck presented a horrible pic

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THREE MONTHS.....35

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

Where is that honest election law the Democratic speakers promised?

Do you see? The Democratic lawyers do not want the Eastern Criminal court repealed.

The Wilmington Messenger and Charlotte Observer are opposed to abolishing the Criminal Courts.

Wait till you see the election law the Democrats are getting out. It shows they are afraid of the white people and not the negros.

Will the present legislature adjourn without reducing freight and passenger rates? Or will they shift this duty to a Commission and then elect a Commission they know will be sure not to reduce rates?

Will the Democratic legislature adjourn without passing a bill prohibiting gold notes and mortgages? While the Democratic party left this plank out of its State platform, yet the party nationally is pledged to it.

Mr. Reinhardt, the Representative from Lincoln County, is one Democrat who kept his pledges to the people by voting against the amendment to disfranchise the negro. The others wilted under Winston's bull whip, and they look like they had had the dropsy.

Why did the committee on the Wilsons' case refuse to publish the evidence? Were they afraid of the people? That is the only reason. They will have to show when they come before the people. They can fool all the people part of the time and some of the people all of the time, but they can't fool all the people all the time.

Just lots of Democrats in the House and Senate promised on the stump that they would not vote for any law looking to the disfranchisement of any man. But the boss whip made them vote for the constitutional amendment. This may be right, but will they vote for the "bull-pen," "force bill" election law the committee is preparing? We will see.

When the Democrats eliminate the negroes from politics, then those who voted the Democratic ticket simply because the negro voted with the Republicans, will be free men and can vote for principle hereafter. It will free the whites. They will no longer be called upon to vote against the negro party—will be no such party. Let her go.

It is noticeable that Secretary Alger was hissed while in Boston with the President in a public parade. It would be difficult to find a place in the United States where the Secretary would be cheered for his part in the management of the late war. Some of those who hissed the Secretary, cried beef, beef, and then offered three cheers for General Miles.

THE CAUCASIAN last week made a serious mistake in its notice of Superintendent Mebane's report on education. It stated that the book had "216 pages," when it should have said "950." THE CAUCASIAN only mentioned "part 2" for the whole. We make the correction in justice to the work.

The speech made last week by President McKinley in Boston, defending his action with reference to the Fillipines is probably one of the finest efforts he has ever made. It is a fine literary production and an adroit argument; but whether it will give the President more reputation as a statesman than as an adroit politician remains yet to be seen. That speech may yet give him the reputation of having surpassd Talleyrand in the use of words.

Some of the committee on the Wilsons' case say the Governor's evidence was no good. Then why not publish it against him. It produced a mighty long report to be no good. That report was like a Cleveland message: susseptible of two constructions. Mr. Glenn will have to get a letter from the chairman, saying what it is good for. He will need it on the next campaign, and he had better have it in his pocket and not in his grip. "It will be a very pleasant help in time of need."

The Raleigh News and Observer attempts to excuse the course of Major J. W. Wilson while on the Railroad Commission and says that Major Wilson was put on the commission in 1891 because he was known to be a partisan of the railroads, and such a partisan as to be incapable of doing justice between the railroads and the people. This is a startling announcement and a strange defence. The legislature of 1891 had no such understanding. He was put on as a practical railroad man who the legislature thought was honest and courageous enough to use his intimate knowledge of railroad affairs in the interest of justice to both sides. Nobody knows better than the News and Observer that he could not have been elected if it had been known that he would use his position as he did.

They are so hard down on people in New Hanover County, that when Representative Willard was criticised for something, he thought it meant to give up his job, so he wrote:

"Heaven knows any one who wants my job can come up here and get it at any time."

The new school law as prepared by the committee is quite a complicated thing. It seems to be a double-geared thing. Like most of such laws, too much machinery about it. It is a wheel within a wheel, and puts the schools wholy into partisan politics. It will be under the control too much of the court house ring. It retains many of the features of the present law, and some changes are very good. It is strange that wise lawmakers will thus trifle with the leading question of the age.

Mr. B. B. Winbourn writes to the News and Observer and insists that White, of Davie, be expelled from the House for introducing that resolution which reflected on the sobriety of Judge Brown. There is such a thing as raising an unpleasant odor by stirring old things, and as the matter has quieted down, better let it alone. Then it might give White a State notoriety to expell him. Besides mixing White and Brown produces a sickly coloring.

Why have they stopped the investigation of the Penitentiary? The fuss they made was to call the attention and prejudice the minds of the people, so they would not see the hogishness of their taking posession of the farms and the pen. They did the yelling so as to prepare the people to accept their revolutionary work in taking possession. We say investigate the matter and show the people where that $110,000 went and who spent it, and how and why. Don't stop as soon as you get in.

The "Jim Crow" Car bill is giving the Democrats a good deal of trouble. They are afraid they will not please the "poor railroads." They have been bragging about doing it, but find it is easier to talk than to do. The Populists want them to pass it. Let them do it; but by so doing if they increase the fares for the whites, they will hear it to their sorrow. They squirmed mightly when it was before the House Tuesday.

A gentleman of ability and influence, in writing about the anti-trust law, says: "I notice that when Mr. Stevens' bill was first introduced, it contained a clause making the collecting the debts of trusts by law illegal, but this was afterwards taken out by the Democratic caucus. The bill as it now stands is a sham and a fraud. If they pass it, it will be ineffective." No one expects the lawyers here to pass a law making debts to trusts illegal. They are not built that way. Nothing to them is illegal except voting as you please and having that vote counted as cast. Then don't you know trusts help to run that party and doubtless helped to send these lawyers here?

The President of the French Republic, M. Faure, died suddenly a few days since with appoplexy. It is thought his death was caused by his great anxiety over the unsettled and threatening conditions existing in that Republic. The next day after his death, the French Chamber of Deputies met and proceeded to elect M. Loubet President. Notwithstanding the very unsettled conditions in France and the threatening signs of revolution, yet the death of the President and the election by the Chamber of Deputies of a new President attracted practically no attention except as a matter of news to the French people. This was due to two reasons: first, because the President of the French Republic is not elected by the people: and second, because the man holding that office has very little power. He is simply a figure head. The President of the United States was clothed with considerable power at the formation of our government, and by various devices since, his power has been increased an hundred fold, until to-day President McKinley has more power than the Crown Head of England. This is one of the most dangerous tendencies in our government, and makes the effort to create a big standing army all the more significant and dangerous.

Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints. It may be taken for impure and impoverished blood with perfect confidence that it will cure.

THE WAR AGAINST THE FILLIPINOS.

The war against Spain was started in the interest of humanity. The fact that we are to-day engaged in fighting a part of Spain's former subjects who were struggling for liberty is an anamaly from the standpoint of America. Of course it would be better for the Fillipinos to be subjects of our government than to be subjects of Spain, but why should we expect a man who is fighting for liberty and self-government to desire to be the subjects of even the most humane master. Besides, the most serious phase of this Fillipino question is the effect that a colonial policy would have upon our own people. For a great Republic standing on the Declaration of Independence to proceed to subjugate and govern a foreign people and make them subjects, is to eat of the forbidden fruit. It is a policy that will inject a deadly poison into the very vitals of our Republican form of government.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

THE WILSONS' CASE.

The Legislative committee, appointed to consider the testimony in the case of the Wilsons, (former railroad commissioners), have, in a very lengthy report, recommended their reinstatement. The News and Observer's review of the testimony and findings of the committee is, in the highest degree, characteristic of the editor of that paper; and it is safe to say now in advance of the action of the Legislature on this highly important matter, that whatever may be the decision the News and Observer will be on the winning side.

This is a noteworthy and conspicious characteristic of that paper. Without doing so boldly and frankly the News and Observer in the following extract endeavors to bolster up the claim and contention of Maj. Wilson for reinstatement:

"When Major Wilson was originally chosen on the Railroad commission it was known that his life work was such as had fixed in him the habit of looking at questions of railroad regulation more from the standpoint of the railroad manager than the shipper. It was argued in 1891, when he was first chosen, that it was only fair to elect one man favorable to the railroads and two men who would be looking at the questions from the shippers' standpoint. Major Wilson, from his training as a railroad man, has always been slow to make such reductions as the shippers and farmers demanded."

The people of North Carolina want a reduction of the excessive freight and passsnger rates to a figure corresponding with the prices paid for agricultural products and the purpose of the establishment of the railroad commission was to do justice both to the people and the railroads. The News and Observer in the above extract admits that Maj. Wilson was more "in the habit of looking at questions of railroad regulation more from the standpoint of the railroad manager than the shipper." Of course if the railroads can dictate the appointment of men to enforce the law they can detsroy absolutely the purpose of the law. And seeing that the purpose of the law creating the commission has been prevented, the Peoples' Party declared in its platform for the election of the commissioners by the people as the only way to prevent the control of the commission by the railroads. If the railroad commissioners had carried out the wishes of the people, freight and passenger rates would long since have been reduced and other abuses and evils would have been corrected. The colorless editorial review of the committee's report will enable the News and Observer to defend any action the Legislature may take in the matter. Has the News and Observer any opinions or convictions in the matter, or is it afraid to speak?

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125, Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praise throughout the universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1.00.

Trial bottles free at R. H. Holliday & Son's drug store, every bottle guaranteed.

THE JIM CROW CARS.

This came before the House Tuesday. It was funny. They hardly knew what to do with it. They finally dragged it through the second degree, then gave the poor thing a rest. Amendment after amendment was offered. Some were voted down, some adopted and some postponed. One wanted the fine imposed upon the railroad violating the law, stricken out. This was to kill the bill. For where there is no punishment, the violation is nothing. We credit him with not knowing what he was doing. It would be unkind to say he was doing just what the railroads wanted him to do. Some of them wanted to leave this part in the hands of the Railway Commissioners. Others wanted nothing left in the Commissioners' hands. Was afraid to trust them. But they did not want the Railway Commission repealed; for there would be nothing or anybody to draw the salaries and help dispose of the large surplus they expect to have in the treasury when they issue the State bonds. It is not known what the Senate will do for it. When one thinks railroad attorneys will do anything not agreeable to their cliants, the railroads, he is badly fooled. By the time this gets through, the railroads will have what they want and even more than they now have. Then the heelers are expected to yell themselves hoarse saying, "see what we Democrats did?" The News and Observer it seems doubts the honesty of the law-makers on this line. If Josephus doubts his own saints who can trust them. He says:

"To the General Assembly: What the people are rubber-necking for these days is a separate car law.

"They are looking to you to give it.

"Fail and the public will file its teeth for you and you will win sore grief.

"Do not close your eyes and purr stretously because some railroad fellow gives you a pipe dream about the bankruptcy that will follow in the wake of an extra car hung to the tail-end of his train, or the ruin that will come from running a partition through the middle of a caboose.

"Decidedly you must do this if you live long in the land which the lord thy god of politics has given thee.

"Do this not, and you are a gone fawn-skin."

Then for God's sake hear what McLean says He "lets the cat out of the wallet." He wants his amendment to pass. Doubtless it was dictated by the railroads. He said:

"The railroads recognize the fact that the people of North Carolina are unanimous in their demand for separate cars. They are not resisting it, but they want some corresponding concession."

He went on to point out the magnanimity of the railroads in agreeing to one fare. He told how two-thirds of the tickets sold were first-class tickets at 3½ cents; the other third are second-class tickets at 2 3-4 cents. He called attention therefore, to the immense loss the roads would sustain by cutting all fares down to one straight three-cent fare. And yet, he said they were willing to do so.

For this he praised railroads, calling them the State's great developers, and cautioning the House against stroking them the wrong way.

"The corporations came to our relief in the last campaign. They helped us redeem the State, and we ought not so soon forget."

Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, while heartily in favor of two cars, was opposed to raising rates for the poorer class of people in North Carolina.

"Under this amendment (McLean's) the rich man's rate is reduced a quarter of a cent and the poor man's rate is raised ¼ of a cent, I cant understand the philanthropy of a railroad anyway. When they grow magnanimous, I grow suspicious. While they are in such a magnanimous mood why not come down to 2 3 4 cents—the poor man's rate."

Mr. Allen says: "I thought gentlemen who were clamoring for separate car bill, really wanted one. But instead of that, here they come with bills and amendments that will accomplish nothing more than can be done by a change in three or four words of the Railroad Commission Act. Amend that, if you don't want a car bill, and don't try to fool yourself or anybody else into the belief that you are doing anything else. I am opposed to any pretence. If you are going to pass a separate car bill, well and good; if not why let's simply amend the Railroad Commission Act and settle the whole matter."

On yesterday it passed the third reading, and now goes to the Senate.

To be Prepared

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculia dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and slugglish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weaken system.

WILL THE ADMINISTRATION FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION?

It is generally understood that the Senate is opposed to the Hull army bill, creating a standing army of one hundred thousand, which passed the House recently. It was semi-officially given out from the White House a few days ago that unless the Senate passed this army bill, that an extra session would be called to pass it. It is well known that the administration does not desire an extra session of Congress for many reasons. So this semi-official announcement from the White House would seem to be in the nature of a threat which is a bluff. But however that may be, it is certain that no bill can pass the Senate as it is now constituted providing for a large permanent standing army. It will be interesting to watch the developments of the next few weeks to see whether the administration will surrender its demands for a large standing army or whether it will force an extra session of Congress for that purpose, with the attendant embarrassments that will be sure to accrue from it.

The United States has no use for a large standing army. Our volunteers can whip the trained soldiers of Europe and the world. We do need a large navy. Indeed, it may be admitted that we need the largest navy in the world, but at the same time it must be admitted that we need the smallest army of any nation of importance.

Ninety Per Cent.

Of the people are afflicted with some form of humor, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail is found in the fact that it effectually expels the humor. Scrofula, salt rheum boils and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

THE ARMY BILL IN CONGRESS.

The Hull Army bill, which hurriedly passed the House under whip and spur about ten days ago, has been considered for more than a week in the Senate Committee on military affairs. The effort was made by six Republicans and five Democrats. An effort was made by the Republicans to report the Hull bill providing for an increase of the standing army to one hundred thousand on a peace footing, which would be to increase our standing army to four times its present size at one jump. They were astonished to find they were lacking in votes. One Republican, Senator Proctor, refused to vote with his party. Senator Proctor, however, did not join with the Democrats in support of their substitute bill, so the committee was left a tie. This resulted in two bills being reported to the Senate, each by an equal number of votes, but neither one being the report of the committee. The substitute bill which was reported by Senator Cockrell provides for continuing the temporary increase of the army for three years, and it further provides for enlisting the natives in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillipines, under American officers, for policy duty in those islands. It is now certain that the Republican scheme for increasing the standing army to one hundred thousand cannot pass Congress at this session. It may be that the Republicans will accept the substitute measure presented by Senator Cockrell. If not the whole matter will go over until the next session of Congress. The President, however, is understood to have said that he will call an extra session of Congress if some satisfactory bill for increasing the army is not passed. He will have an opportunity to do this if the Republicans in the Senate do not accept this substitute measure.

It is perfectly clear to every one that the substitute measure, providing for continuing temporarily the increase of the army, meets every legitimate demand of the government growing out of the present foreign conditions. If this proposition is not accepted it will indicate clearly that the real purpose of the Republicans in wanting an increase in the standing army is for use at home and not abroad. That the real use to which they intend to put this army is not to defend the flag abroad or to prevent foreign invasion, but to force the gold standard and monopoly rule upon the people, if the people should decide not to peaceably become slaves.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. H. Holliday & Son

THE TWO ELECTIONS—GOLDBUGISM.

The new proposed election law provides for two elections—one in August for the election of State and county officers, and the other at the general election in November for President and Congressmen. This will be a heavy expense to the taxpayers of the State. Let's see if it will not: When the last Legislature passed a law to hold an election in the State, giving the people a chance to say whether they wanted longer and better public schools or not, the Democratic papers squalled themselves hoars and black in the face, saying it would cost the DEAR TAX PAYER MORE THAN HE WAS ABLE TO BEAR. Did they not? Now what? Why, these same howling papers have become so generous that they now want THESE SAME DEAR TAXPAYERS to be taxed to hold an election, not for the masses, but to put some fellows in office—give them some pie. It was too bad to spend so much money to hold an election to give the poor children of the State larger and better schools, but it is all right and does not take too much money to hold an election to put a few party pets or pie hunters in office! You poor men who have to depend upon the free schools to educate your children, can see the logic of this kind of thing. It is an insult to your intelligence. If the Legislature of '96 committed a crime in spending money to hold an election for all the children of the State, pray tell us what this Legislature will commit in spending money to hold an election for the office seekers? We called attention to this in the last campaign, and no Democratic lawyer would dare attempt to answer—he could not do so before the people. In the next campaign we will call attention to it again, and the people will force him to answer.

But let's see their logic for it: They say they are going to separate the State and national elections "to keep Republican money from carrying the State. What? Why, we thought you were going to disfranchise the negroes so the Republicans could not carry the State! Now, if you disfranchise the "nigger" as you say you are; if there are no more white Republicans in the State than you have been claiming, and if there are as many white men in your party as you claim, you could carry the State if every Populist in the State should vote the Republican ticket, which we know they will not do. Then why are you afraid of Republican money? Are you afraid that Republican money would buy all the pie hunting Democrats? Why, of course—no one else to buy—that is, if you have not lied in your promises. And of course you have not lied about disfranchising the negroes and the amount of white men in the various parties! It confesses, too, that there are more white men for sale, in the Democratic party than there are negroes to disfranchise in the Republican party. Answer it and then talk about it. It's your hole, crawl in and don't cry.

But we do not think the excuse they have given is the truth, or the only reason. We do not want to assume to ourselves, at this late date, that we have succeeded in overtaking the Democratic leaders in one truth. We think this is an arrangement of fusion between the gold and silver elements in the Democratic party. It's to harmonize and keep the silver masses voting to put the goldbugs and railroad attorneys in office. Then such papers as the Charlotte Observer and hosts of other Democratic papers in the State can vote with and for the State Democratic pie hunters in August, and the national Republican pie hunters in the fall. Especially if Mr. Bryan captures the notional convention and is nominated on a platform of free silver and anti-monopoly and the other reforms needed by the masses. This is the size of it. Every man with a grain of sense, or enough to put two and two together can see it, whether he will have the courage to acknowledge it or not. When they decide on the other features of the new election law, we will notice them.

EASYGOING PEOPLE

Those who disregard rly indications of disease.

The progress of catarrh is frequently gradual. Chronic catarrh secures possession without the knowledge of its victim.

It has become so common to say, "Everybody has a little catarrh" that many easy going people pay slight attention to it. Yet no class of disease is so difficult to shake off.

Many people well advanced in years find themselves in the toils of catarrh. Mr. and Mrs. Collum, of Giddings, Tex., found help in Pe-ru-na. Mr. Collum's letter follows:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—"I think your Pe-ru-na is the best medicine I ever tried for catarrh. I have tried all the catarrh medicines that I could hear of and none of them did any good until I tried yours. I and my wife have both used the Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, and we are about well. I am 70 years old and my wife is 66. When we commenced to take your medicines we were not able to see after our work, but now she can tend to her work and I see after my farm. You can use this publicly if you want to."—A. P. Collum, Giddings, Tex.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sidee, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters: and to my great joy and surpise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim. "No one should fail to try them. Only 50c a bottle at R. H. Holliday & Son's drug store.

IT IS NOW AN ISSUE BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The resolution known as the McEnery resolution, passed a few days since by the Senate, purporting to declare our policy with reference to the Philippines, is by no means satisfactory to those who oppose a colonial policy. Indeed the most active supporters of this resolution were those who are supposed to favor a colonial policy. A substitute was offered for the McEnery resolution which declared clearly and positively that this government would not establish a colonial policy, but would give independence to the Filippinos as soon as possible. The vote in the Senate on this substitute was a tie. The President of the Senate cast the deciding vote against it. It is now clear that the question of whether or not this government shall adopt a colonial policy will go into the next Presidential campaign and the people will have a chance to pass upon the matter and settle it according to their desires.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents or one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, if you send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure and mention that you read this generous offer in THE CAUCASIAN.

THE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICEBS REDUCED 20 PER CENT.

Did you see the News and Observer of Tuesday morning? The above heading was one of its big double column headings. Everybody who reads the heading—and over half the poople only read the head lines—would infer that they had done that very thing. Well, that is not true and no one believes it will be done. They may reduce some, but not all. The matter was just before the House. It was opposed sharply, and when it goes to the Senate, which it must do before it becomes a law, it will likely die.

After making the above statement, the Observer gives in the same issue the following:

"In proof of this statement witness the following reductions made yesterday in the salaries of State officers:

"State Treasurer, $2,250—was $3-000

"Chief Clerk to Treasurer $1 250—was $1,800.

"Secretary of State, $1,800—was $2 500.

State Librarian, $900—was $1 000.

"Reporter of Supreme Court, $750 was $1,000.

"Clerk to Supreme court, $200 and fees—was $300 and fees.

"Secretary to Board of Public Charities, $3 a day—was $4.

Private Secretary to the Governor, $1,000—was $1,200.

PLANT LIFE, to be vigorous and healthy, must have

Potash

Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen. These essential elements are to plants, what bread, meat and water are to man.

Crops flourish on soils well supplied with **Potash.**

Our pamphlets tell how to buy and apply fertilizers, and are **free** to all.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

"The Railroad Commissioner's salary was not toughed for the reason that it will be fixed in the new railroad Commission Act which Judge Allen will introduce Wednesday

"The salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary was not reduced because that office has been abolished.

"The Labor Commissioners's salary and that of his clerk were reduced Saturday.

"It was decided, and with very little opposition, that the salaries of judges, superintendents of asylums, superintendents of the State schools and colleges should stand as they are."

So you see that the facts contradict the head. Those who just read the heading will tell it that it has been done. And the Observer will never in the same prominent heading correct the impression made.

This is just one instance out of many that such deception has been thus palmed off on the people. The heading says. "The Salaries of State Officers Reduced 20 per Cent." That meant all of them. But the Observer shows that part were not, but never said the Senate had yet to pass upon it. We believe when it gets to the Senate, that the Senators will follow the action of the members in reducing fees of county officers, and kill it with amendments.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cartarrh. Send for testimonies, free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PROSPECTS OF BUILDING NICARAUGUA CANAL.

As our readers know, the Senate recently passed the Morgan bill providing for the building of the Nicaraugua canal. The House has not taken action on this bill. A bill, however, providing for the building of the Nicaraugua canal introduced by Mr. Hepburn was offered in the House as a rider on the Sundry Civil bill. This was defeated on a point of order, though it is believed that a good majority of of the House favored the amendment. The same amendment has been offered as a rider to the River and Harbor bill in the Senate. The Senate will no doubt adopt the bill with the rider. This means that provision will be made at this session of Congress for building the canal or else it means the defeat of the River and Harbor bill along with the Nicaraugua rider. North Carolina is very much interested in the River and Harbor bill for the State is very well taken care of by the bill, but the State as well as the whole country is equally interested in the early building of the Nicaraugua canal.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in Itself.

Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for

CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

25 and 50 cent Bottles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

PERRY DAVIS'

Positions Secured . . .

We aid those who want government positions; 85,000 places under Civil Service rules: 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

Bureau of Civil Service Instruction

123 Fifth Street N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Everybody says so.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, biliousness, constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

TRY THE **NEW HOME**

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS.
28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.
FOR SALE BY

ATTENTION!

The 1899

SOUDAN

Bicycles.

A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES	3 inch drop to hanger, Flat cranks, 2 pieces, Star sprocket, Ball Retainers, Felt washers. Thumb Screw adjuster. H & A perfect fit'g ch'n. Tool steel cones.
THEY	Stand comparison, Are attractive, Are easy running, Are durable, Are high grade, Are elegantly finished.

Wonderful value $50. We want an agent in every city or county.

THE SOUDAN MFG CO.,
488 Carroll Ave.,
CHICAGO ILL.

Consumers' Guano Co.,

RALEIGH N. C.,

W. S. BARNES,

General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, "Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O. K." Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate.

We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled. ja26

Young People

FREE: $30.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Youths' Advocate, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is entertaining in character, moral in tone, and contains interesting and profitable to young people to read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter, well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youths' Advocate Pub. Co., Fayetteville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

Good-Bye, Rheumatism.

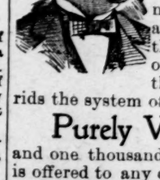
The Right Remedy Will Banish it Forever.

If you would forever be rid of the aches and pains, and sometimes the tortures produced by Rheumatism, you must take the right remedy. Those who continue to suffer are relying upon remedies which do not reach their trouble. The doctor's treatment always consists of potash and mercury, which only intensify the disease, causing the joints to stiffen and the bones to ache, besides seriously impairing the digestive organs.

Rheumatism is a disordered state of the blood, and the only cure for it is a real blood remedy. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) goes down to the very bottom of all diseases of the blood, and promptly cures cases that other remedies can not reach.

Mr. E. K. S. Clinkenbeard, a prominent attorney of Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I had tried every remedy I could hear of except S. S. S. I had been to Hot Springs, Ark., where I remained for twelve weeks under treatment, but I experienced no permanent relief, and returned home, believing that I would be a sufferer as long as I lived. At a time when my pains were almost unbearable, I chanced to read your advertisement and was impressed with it so much that I decided to try S. S. S. I took eleven bottles and was entirely relieved of all pain and cured permanently. When I began to take S. S. S. I was unable to sit or stand with any ease, and could not sleep. Since taking the last dose I have had no return of the Rheumatism, and I take great pleasure in recommending S. S. S to any one who has the misfortune to suffer with this disabling disease."



S.S.S. is the only cure for Rheumatism, which is the most stubborn of blood diseases. It is not intended to give relief only, but by completely neutralizing the acid condition of the blood it forces out every trace of the disease and rids the system of it forever. It is

Purely Vegetable

and one thousand dollars reward is offered to any chemist who can prove that it contains a particle of mercury, potash, or any other mineral ingredient. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be absolutely free from mineral mixtures.

Books sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 23.

Dr. Bennett Smedes, principal of St. Mary's School, died early yesterday morning of pneumonia. He had been sick only a few days and his death was very unexpected, and caused much sadness throughout the city.

Mother's Trusted Friend Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets, Prepare the System for Confinement, Shorten Labor and make Child-birth Easy.

To Subscribers.

We have received several letters from friends asking us to change their papers, and they failed to give the name of the office from which they want it changed. This makes a great deal of work for us, as we have to go over thousands of names sometimes to find it. So please do not fail to give the office you want it changed from as well as to, and don't fail to send in a new subscriber.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

HOW IS THIS ANYHOW?

Somebody Has not Carried Fair.

The News and Observer says: Two years ago, the legislature voted $500, to buy a portrait of Vance. It was stated on the floor of the House that Mrs. V. S. Lusk would give $500 if the legislature would give the other $500, the portrait being priced at $1 000. With this understanding the $500 was appropriated Now, Mrs. Gerry says that she has only received the $500 appropriated by the House, and she will ask the legislature to pay her the money she originally asked for the picture.

[We do not want to believe everything we see or hear. If the above be true, the people of the State have been laboring under a big mistake and the time has come for the matter to be settled and settled right.]

A telegram from V. S. Lusk says: "The Vance portrait was paid for in full when sold to the State, and neither the State nor Mrs. Lusk owes Mrs. Garry one cent on same."

The Life Preserver which has carried many ladies safely over the dangerous sea "Change of Life" is Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

THE OFFICE-HOLDING LOBYIST.

Has His Arm in the Treasury up to his Elbow.

The Lenoir Topic, a Democratic paper in Western North Carolina, begins to see with thousands of others, and its editor has the moral backbone to say what he thinks and knows. He says:

The office-holding lobyist is getting in his work at Raleigh as usual, and has his arm in the treasury up to his elbows. The people must elect men to the legislature who have little sympathy for the hard-run taxpayers instead of lavishing it all up on men drawing big fat salaries. The $10,000 which has been appropriated for a textile school is robbing people illy able for the benefit of those who are well able to pay for any acquirements they may wish. If every factory in the State were not a better textile school than any that is likely to be set up, there m ght be some excuse for thus voting away the hard earnings of the taxpayers.

A Sluggish Liver causes Drowsiness, Lethargy and a feeling of Apathy. Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine arouses the Liver, and cheerfull energy succeeds sulggishness.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

The Visiting Committee from the General Assembly has come and gone, and glad, yes proud, are we of the enthusiasm and solicitude shown by them for the State's "great motor," the University. We feel sure that they realized the great work we are doing and also our most pressing needs and there is no doubt but that all their efforts for the advancement of the University will be most hearty and generous. Many of them felt the warm reverential love that fills the hearts of all students for their Alma Mater and vivid and enjoyable were the memories that filled their minds with pleasant thoughts and made young their hearts.

Sadness has indeed spread its camp in our hearts and truly it forms a solemn, yet majestic draping for the monuments of love and respect we have raised in our hearts to the memory of Dr. John Manning, LL. D. Death, no respector of age, or of rank, or of worth lay his withering hand upon a noble, generous, charitable, loving, conscientious, fairminded soul, and robbed a family of a worthy parent, the town of an ideal citizen, the State of an able jurist and a conscientious politician, and the University of a professor who won the hearts of all the students, and whose thorough and clear instruction has long since gained an enviable wide-spread reputation for our Law School. His soul so good, so noble, so generous, sought a fitter abode, but he shall long live in our hearts, his deeds of kindness and charity and love, his perfect conscientious fulfillment of duty to his State and to his country, perpetuating his memory down the ailse of time.

Chapel Hill was not forgotten by the snow storm and cold weather, and we can once more almost try to outery the feathered tribe so glad are we also that the warm sunshine is again our visitor.

The Choral Society, of Chapel Hill, gave a spring concert February 10th and it was a success in every respect. Prof. Harrington was director, and he deserves much credit for the excellent quality of the music and the marked degree of proficiency shown by the voices he has trained. Such a society not only gives pleasure to others, but it goes to show how high a plane of civilization exists under the shadow of our University.

J. M. H.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS ARE DOING FOR THE STATE.

Some Few Things we See and Hear. With Such Comment as Will be of General Interest.

FUSS OVER THE PIE.

These "patriots" here are just like the fusionists—they fuss over the pie. When they can't settle it they refer it to the dough tray—the caucus. They charge each other with conspiracy in the divide of the spoils. They would have had a hot time of it in the Senate over the election of the Deaf mute school directors, but Mr. Osborne poured oil on the matter and it was sent to the caucus. In that, perhaps the friends of the candidates can "fuse" and divide up the spoils, by finding or making some other place for them. Mr. Osborne is the brains of the concern, anyway.

THE WILSONS' CASE

This is a bigger thing than many think. The people are watching it. A majority of all parties believe the Governor did right. The evidence they have gotten so far has not changed them. The report agreed upon by the Committee is a long nothing. Smart men ought to be able to get up a better one. A short nothing is better than a long nothing. The multitude of words used tend more to mystify than to symplify. The smart members of the House and wise Senators could not understand it. And somehow the committee did not want the evidence published in connection with the report. Their excuse was, it would cost too much. Glenn, who was ready to vote $100,000 for a new criminal insane asylum, said it would break the State to publish it. The fuss began when it was reported to a joint session of the General Assembly. They wanted to reinstate J. W., but none wanted S. Otho, but they could not get around it in the report, and at all appear consistent. On this rock the split seemed to begin.

The motion was to adopt the report of the committee:

"Mr. Thompson, of Onslaw, hoped the motion would not prevail. He, for one, was not prepared to vote. He had given the evidence some study and he was sorry he had not been able to come to the same conclusion as had been reached by the committee.

"It looks like an effort is being made to sweep the adoption of this resolution over us. It should be done. So far as I have been able to learn, both the Wilsons are guilty and ought to have been turned out. Such evidence as I have had teaches me that these men are not fitted to be impartial jurors between the people of North Carolina and the railroads. And I tell you here and now, if you insist on a vote at this time I shall vote against the adoption of this report.

"I may be wrong, I may not. I want the matter to go over that I may look into it. If the governor has rightfully removed these men I shall stand by his action. If not I shall vote to sustain this report.

"From such evidence as I've been able to get one rate was granted to these Commissioners and another to the people. If we can't have any better Commissioners than that let's repeal the Railroad Commission act and get rid of the whole thing." (Applause).

This kinder showed which way the wind "blowed"—it was mostly wind. Then Mr Hicks said: "The people are more interested in this matter than in any other, except White Supremacy." Of course they are the same, both are based upon the hope that it will give Deocrats office. On this rock the endorsement was postponed. The Observer says, they "acted wisely" in postponing the vote, as there were "sharp differences of opinion." The Observer had hoped the wise lawyers could have "devised a plan to have the matter adjusted in the courts." But in this, it was deceived. Said if the matter could be settled by a jury then the "cases of Maj. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson could have been heard on their separate merits." Then the Observer says:

"While never joining in any persecution of Major Wilson, it is our conviction that it was not seemly for him as Railroad Commissioner to borrow money from Col. Andrews or through a bank with Col. Andrews or any other railroad officer as endorser; to apply to the railroad for special rates to ship furniture for his associate commissioner at less than regular rates; or to be a partner in the ownership of a railway eating house the value of which depended upon the stopping of the trains there for dinner." * * * *

O Otho Wilson went on the Commission as a blatant advocate of low rates and strict railroad regulation. He was chosen for a term of six years. The railroads needed him in their business. Some of them thought that he could be made favorable to their views of what a Railroad Commission ought to do in the matter of regulation. The Southern Railray stopped for dinner at Asheville. Col. Andrews had a hotel at Round Knob. Otho Wilson's mother wanted to run a hotel. Why not rent it to S. Otho Wilson and make it in the dinner house "a-coming and a-gwine?" * * * * *

"Some suspicious people believed and will always believe that there was some understanding between the railroad authorities and the railroad Commissioners. They allege in support of such suspicions that about that time S. Otho Wilson began to oppose a reduction of passenger fares."

The Observer was one of the suspicious people.

We give the above as a matter of history. It is not certain how it will be settled. If the Observer is correct, then it justifies the Governor's action. What hurts them is they can't reinstate J. W., without reinstating S. Otho, and not to do either would be endorsing the Governor. The Observer it seems is running with the hare and opening with the hounds in this matter. The Democrats have taken the job, let them job it.

THE PIE-HUNTING GANG CAN'T "BE FAIR."

This pie-hanting gang at the Capital has forever shut their mouths against crying "pie-hunters" and mean and sneaking and revengeful partisan action. A hungrier crowd was never in Raleigh. They take everything in sight. When they can't get it, then they want to keep others from it. A certain member is like the dog, he couldn't eat the hay and he did not want to let the cow eat it. We quote the following from the Charlotte Observer, the most consistent Democratic paper in the State. It says:

"The Raleigh News and Observer says there is a good deal of talk about impeaching Governor Russell, and it quotes a member of the Legislature as saying."

"Should the House pass a resolution to impeach, that would suspend the Governor from the exercise of the functions of his office until the impeachment trial was completed. Then if the Legislature should adjourn and go home, to meet a year or eighteen month hence, the effect would be to practically remove the Governor from office for the greater part of his term that remains."

"We respectfully submit that this would not be quite fair. Governor Russell ought not to be removed from office by any indirection. If he has done anything deserving impeachment, the charges should be duly preferred, and he tried upon them, with every opportunity given him to make his defence. It would be indecent to get him out of office by the plan above proposed. Let's be fair.

LAWS TO INCREASE TAXES ETC.

By reference to THE CAUCASIAN of last week, it will be seen that about 160 bills and resolutions had been ratified by the present General Assembly, up to that time. Many of them were local bills, and were to grant relief or special taxes, or to grant issuing bonds, etc. Many were to create or take pie, and a great many to change The Code. About as many or more for that, than repealing the laws of '95 and '97. So the boasting that the repeal of the '95 and '97 laws shows they were bad, also proves that repeals or amendments of The Code show the laws in that were bad, and they were Democratic laws too. So far, they have not reduced taxes and given any relief to the average tax-payer. They will not name the bills in comparison with those before them. Keep the last CAUCASIAN as a reference. Don't forget it.

JUDGE NORWOOD RESIGNS.

Judge Norwood's case seems to have given the boys no little concern of late. They wanted to do something they knew not what. It seemed more to settle their man in as judge, and continue him at the pie-counter, than anything else. They have been completely in the dark. They went about it very slow, as they feared they would get to the stepping-in place before they knew it. It was a great relief to them when he sent in his second resignation. It pulled them out of a hole. The Post sizes it about up in the following report:

"It will be remembered that Judge Norwood came near being impeached by the legislature two years ago. To save himself he wrote a conditional letter of resignation, which he placed in the hands of Col. V. S. Lusk, with the understanding that he was to present it to the governor in the event that he became intoxicated. The judge soon broke his pledge, the governor was given the letter of resignation which was accepted. Judge Norwood has continued to serve as a Judge defacto, but he has not been recognized either by the governor or this administration.

The view is entertained by many that had the legislature impeached Judge Norwood it would have created a vacancy in the Judgeship of the Twelfth district, thus setting aside the claims of Judge Moore and the appointment of a successor would have been devolved upon Governor Russell.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

JUDGE BROWN VINDICATED.

Drinking and Drunkenness Considered a Slander.

During the consideration of Judge Norwood's impeachment for drunkenness, somehow, in some way, a "slanderous report" got circulated against Judge Brown to the effect that on a certain occasion, he drank and was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In consequence of this, Representative White of Davie, introduced a resolution in the House to have the charged investigated. This was a shock to the members; and the Democrats jumped on the resolution with all feet. White, in the meantime, was soverely denounced in no friendly terms. Strong talk was had about introducing a resolution to have White impeached as a member of the House. The matter was somewhat investigated before a committee. Some evidence tended to substantiate the charge, while many of the Judge's friends testified that they saw and were with the Judge at the time and that he was not drinking, and that he did not drink at all. White's witnesses did not testify postively; They had heard the report. The Judge's friends became more and more indignant. From the evidence produced, or some other cause, Mr. White withdrew his resolution, and finally apologized, saying he had been misled. Hence to the delight of all, the matter was dropped and the Judge vindicated and Mr. White excused, and the blame put on an outsider. The public was warned not to slander a good man by saying he drinks or gets drunk again; thus making the drinking or drunkenness of an official a slander in North Carolina.

How long this will last and how generally it will be considered, remains to be seen. If saying a man drinks, slanders him, then if he drinks, he slanders himself

Don't wreck a Life! From Girl hood to Womanhood the monthly courses should be regulated with Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

THE ARMY BILL.

THE HOUSE BILL CANNOT PASS THE SENATE.

The Nicaraugua Bill as a Rider to River and Harbor—The Defeat of One Means the Defeat of the Other—Sampson and Schley again—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20th, 1899.

To-day the bill for the re-organization of the army was taken up in the Senate. There is strong opposition to its passage and the Democrats, through Senator Cockerell, have offered a compromise measure, providing for the continuance of the law under which the voluntary army was organized, until 1901. This compromise or something of a similar nature will have to be accepted or else the bill will be defeated. The administration threatens however, to call an extra session to pass the army bill, but the Republicans want to avoid an extra session if possible, and may accept a compromise.

The fight as to the relative deserts of Admirals Sampson and Schley will probably be renewed in the Senate in executive session this week. Sometime ago the Senate, by resolution, called upon the Secretary of the Navy the funniest reasons why Sampson, who was ten miles away when the great battle occured at Santiago, showed he promoted to higher rank than Admiral Schley, who bore the brunt of the battle. Sampson is a favorite at the Navy Department and this is the supposed reason for the partiality shown him. Secretary Long, in his report to the Senate, characterizes the conduct of Schley as "reprehensible," but it will be difficult to convince the country that Sampson is entitled to greater honor and credit for the great Naval victory.

The House Committee on Acoustics have recommended a change in the seats of the House, and if the report is adopted, benches will be substituted for seats, similar to those in the House of Commons.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported the River and Harbor bill which recently passed the House. The Senate Committee has tacked on the Nicaraugan Canal bill as rider, and this may endanger the passage of a River and Harbor bill this session.

The Mothers Congress has been in session here this week.

Owing to the severe blizzard, the reception by the North Carolina society had to be postponed.

The Naval Appropriation bill has passed, and the Senate will complete the Post-office Appropriation bill early this week.

Senator Jerome Jones, National Chairman of the Democratic Committee in a lengthy interview in the Washington Post, says that the prospect of victory of the silver forces in 1900 is very bright indeed. He says that the Chicago platform will be adopted without modification, and that the financial question, trusts and monopolies will be the leading issues.

The President will give a public reception on the 22d

Col. William J. Bryan will be the guest of honor of the Virginia Democratic Association here on the 22d. He will be the principal speaker of the occasion.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

Democrats Dodge the Question.

A bill having been introduced in the Legislature for the establishment of a dispensary for Sampson County, the question came up for consideration by the Committee on last Thursday. There was citizens before the committee appearing for and against the measure. The committee decided against the establishment of a dispensary and to recommend to the Legislature the proposition of the anti-dispensary crowd, that the County Commissioners order an election for the purpose of taking a vote on the question. That the election be held sometime during the year 1899 and that the question be decided by a majority of the votes cast. There excuse for taking this course was that if the majority of the people of the county are not in favor of the measure, then the Democratic Party would be held responsible for this infliction upon the people.

To head off the argument that the People's Party might take advantage of this situation and use it as a political issue against the Democrats, every County officer and numerous Populists signed the petition asking the Legislature for the establishment of a dispensary as the most practical means of dealing with the liquor question.

The Democratic Party is for saloons, but does not want to openly say so. It is hypocritical about this question just as it is about the negro racket. If they are for white men only, and do not want anything in theirs mixed, why didn't they defer it to a majority vote of the white people in the county. This is a moral question, and one which should be acted upon in accordance with the views of the best people of the county.

This was a time for Democrats to put their professions into practice. Instead of that, there has been evidenced what should be plain to every body—that the average Democrat politician is a fraud and a travesty upon the name of good government.—The Clinton Caucasian.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A two or three weeks' course of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine will so Regulate the Excretory Functions that they will operate without any aid whatever.

Women Must Take It.

Thousands Rely on Paine's Celery Compound to Keep Them Well.

Do you suffer with periodical headaches?

Do you begin to complain of sleeplessness?

Have you already begun to have spells of dizziness?

Does constipation or dyspepsia in any of its many forms warn you of the inevitable oncoming of general nervousness or debility?

By all means go to your druggist and get a bottle of the most wonderful restorative within the reach of womankind to-day—get a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and as thousands of other ailing, half-despondent, suffering women have done before you, and as thousands more must do, you will find in its peculiar curative qualities the womanly strength and health that you desire.

Take Paine's celery compound and the liver will resume its normal functions, biliousness will disappear; the kidneys will find the relief they need; good digestion and the proper assimilation of food will begin at once, dizziness and constipation will no longer trouble you, wasting nervous tissues will regain their healthy tone, the blood will clear itself of its impurities and you will no longer fear the breaking down that comes to so many women early in life.

Miss Amelia Stegman, as Secretary of the famous North Side Woman's Club of Chicago, has been an eye witness to the good results that follow the use of this famous remedy.

"For the last six years," she says, "I have had ample opportunity to observe the good results obtained from the use of Paine's celery compound, as our medical advisers frequently prescribe it. Our members all reside at the club house, and as they are all business women they frequently feel the need of a remedy for building up a run-down condition We have it constantly on hand.

"Thinking you may be glad to know that Paine's celery compound is appreciated by our club women," she writes to the proprietors, "I take pleasure in sending you this unsolicited testimonial.

Many women are in need of nothing but Paine's celery compound to make them strong and well, and if after reading the many published testimonials from people in every walk of life whom it has restored to health, there is the remotest doubt in anyone's mind of its unexampled efficacy, there is this to be said, that after all, the best test of Paine's celery compound is to try it.

Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to give relief. It has made thousands of people well.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this Ad. out and send to us and we will send you OUR HIGH-GRADE BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $50.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all of which are fully described in Our Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this 7-DRAWER BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

THE BURDICK has every modern improvement, every good point of every high-grade machine made, with the defects of none. Made by the best maker in America. SOLID OAK CABINET, RENT COVER. Latest 1899 Skeleton frame, piano polish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand, finest large high arm head made, positive four-motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension lifter and take up wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard.

GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEAR GUARANTEE is sent with every machine.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $50.00, and then if convinced you are saving $20.00 to $35.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50, WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Word About Going in Debt.

The coming of spring and preparation for another crop is already being evidenced in town as well as on the Farm. Large shipments of horses and mules are being brought here to market every week, and car loads of guano are arriving daily.

Farmers find it an easy matter to buy and sign legal papers to secure payment, which covers everything a man posseses or expects to make, but the chances are that on pay day this fellow would give just anything in his possesion if only he could repent of his folly, if only he could have learned in time to live within his income, and to have held fast to that which was then his own, but now was the property of another ——— and in many instances with no worldly posession whatever to give evidence of the consideration for the passing of his property from him.

If times are hard we must curtail our expenses to meet the pinch until the people learn to vote for their own interest instead of for the fellows who are administering the pinching It is for the interest of every producer to vote together, and they must learn to do this before there will ever be any prosperity for them.

Turn around the cow and let the other fellows do the feeding for awhile, while we do some of the milking.—The Clinton Caucasian.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

BABIES are subject to peculiar ills. The right remedy for babies' ills—especially worms and stomach disorders—is Frey's Vermifuge—has cured children for 50 years. Send for illus. book about the ills and the remedy. One bottle mailed for 25 cents. C. E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

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LISTEN! LISTEN!

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50c worth seeds free for 6 months' renewal and one new subscription.

Thee seeds we offer are put up by a reliable concern whose seed were arwarded World's Fair Medal and Diploma, and thousands of farmers from all parts of the country speak in highest terms of their good quality.

We offer ten Grand Specialties in following seeds in ten cent packets: Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Melon, Squash, Lettuce, Cucumber, Carrot, Tomato, Radish. Remember you do not pay one cent for these seeds—only renew your subscription and send one new subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN for one year and get ten papers; or for six as named above.

Every person who has a garden should by all means reserve a few rows for our assortment of seeds.

A package of Flower Seeds containing 200 annuals will be given to the young lady who sends us a subscriber.

Dr. M. A Simmons Liver Medicine by expelling from the body the excess of Bile and Acids, Improves the Assimilative Processes, Purifies the Blood, Tones up and Strengthens.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $1000.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 169 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

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THE ACME QUEEN ... Quarter Sawed Oak, ... 6 feet 1 inches high, 42 inches long, 20 inches wide and weighs 200 pounds; contains 3 octaves, 11 effects as follows: Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Unison, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Diapason Forte, Principal Forte, and Vox Humana; 2 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 Sets Orchestral Tuned Reservatory Pipe Quality Reeds, 2 Sets of 61 Pure Sweet Melodia Reeds, 1 Set of 61 Clear-toned Diapason Octave Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Rich Mellow-Sounds Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Full-Rich Bass Principal Reeds.

THE ACME QUEEN action consists of the celebrated Tuned Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments, also fitted with Knee-Swell and Vox Humana, also hand Bellows, and the finest leather in valves. THE ACME QUEEN is finished with a 10x14 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames and every modern improvement. We FURNISH FREE a handsome organ stool and the best organ instruction book published.

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Richmond, A. C. L.	8 50am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 56pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 50pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 32am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
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Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	3 49pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am

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ACME BIRD

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 5.

To take effect Sunday June 19, 1898, at 12 m

Supersedes Time Table 4 of Nov. 28, 1897, and supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS	5 Passenger daily. P. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W			
Lv	Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
	Bests	s 5 40	s 4 00
W	LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
	Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W	Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
	Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 41
Ar	Dover	s 6 30	s 4 50
Lv			
W	Core Creek	s 6 42	s 5 02
	Tuscarora	f 6 54	f 5 14
	Clark's	f 7 00	f 5 20
W			
Ar	Newbern*	s 7 15	s 5 35
Lv		s 7 25	s 5 45
	Riverdale	s 7 50	f 6 10
	Croatan	s 7 53	f 6 13
	Havelock	s 8 05	s 6 25
W	Newport*	s 8 18	s 6 38
	Wildwood	s 8 24	f 6 44
	Atlantic	f 8 29	f 9 29
Ar	Morehead City*	s 8 37	s 6 57
Lv	Atlantic Hotel	s 8 42	f 7 02
W			
Ar	M. City Depot*	8 50	7 10
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	6 Passenger daily. A. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	7 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 6 38
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 27
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 17
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 07
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 55
Lv			
Ar	Dover	s 9 52	s 5 47
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 5 35
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 5 25
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 5 17
Lv		s 9 10	s 5 05
Ar	Newbern*	s 8 57	s 4 57
	Riverdale	f 8 32	s 4 33
	Croatan	s 8 29	s 4 29
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 4 20
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 4 06
	Wildwood	f 7 59	f 3 59
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 3 55
Lv	Morehead City*	s 7 47	s 3 2.
Ar		s 7 42	s 3 4.
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	3 25.
		A. M.	A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph stations. †—Passing point. s—Regular stops.

S. L. DILL, Supt

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Character Study.

"I rather think she prefers a pensive, thoughtful man." "Ah?" "Yes. At any rate, when I told her I loved her she advised me not to get too gay."—Indianapolis Journal.

There are forty-seven Chinese temples in the United States

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Australia imports lumber from Nova Scotia. So. 8.

Cure Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is the one full remedy.—M. P. ITETER 67 Myrtle Ave Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

Pretty Underwear.

The variety of pretty silk and woolen underwear to be had at such reasonable prices, is very tempting to dainty women, yet many refrain from purchasing such on account of their liability to injure in laundrying. If the work is properly done this trouble may be avoided. When ready to begin fill a tub half full of warm water, in which dissolve a fourth of a bar of Ivory Soap, and wash the articles through it with the hands, rinse in warm water, and squeeze, but do not wring. Hang on the line and press while still damp.
ELIZA R. PARKER.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept at it and was entirely cured. I could go on the housetops and shout about it." MRS. J. T. WILLIAMS Carbondale, Pa.

Scrofula Sores—"My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now four, with smooth fair skin." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Patronizing a Pet Grocer.

One day Mistress MacPhairson was trotting home from her grocer's with some spiritual comfort tucked under her apron, when she ran up against her friend, Mistress Macleod, and felt called upon to explain. "I waur just beyont at Muster MacTavish's store. He keeps th' very best ham in a' th' land. Our John loves a bit o' guid ham, ye ken, and is ay yammerin' aboot th' ham at ither shops bein' ower fat and saut." "Oor Tam th' same," said Mistress Macleod, "and so I'll gang and gie MacTavish a trial now." Five minutes after that Mrs. Macleod went to the obliging grocer and asked for "a pund of ham." "What kind o' ham?" inquired Muster MacTabish. "Oh, gie me the same kind that Mistress MacPhairson always gets here." "A richt," returned the grocer, with a cunning leer. And then, bending over the counter, he said in a highly significant whisper. "Whaur's yer bottle?"—Weekly Telegraph.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH, 2220 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken. Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 320

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

ON FAIR POTOMAC'S SLOPING SHORE.

BY MAUD WILKINSON.

Mount Vernon! who can tell the charm
Of life on that Virginian farm
Before our country's birth?
For there was simple godly fear,
And woman's grace, and royal cheer,
High thoughts, and tempered mirth.

At twilight, when the chimney glowed,
What wit and wisdom freely flowed,
Laughter and quick retorts!
And then the old time games—what fun
When George and Lady Washington
Joined in the youthful sports!

WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON.

And when the night grew dark without,
What mighty themes they talked about
In those historic days!
Or how their souls with rapture soared
When Nelly at her harpsichord
Sang gay and gallant lays!

Oh, brave and bold were women then,
And pure as women were the men—
For that was long ago;
The old then felt the zest of youth,
The young were sober, and in truth
It ever should be so.

On fair Potomac's sloping shore
Mount Vernon, as in days of yore,
Is still a lovely place;
But they are gone that gave that scene
Its air domestic and serene,
Its joyous life and grace.

THE DAY WHEN WASHINGTON DIED

This Year is the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Event.

On that December day, nearly a century ago, when the body of General George Washington was laid away in the vault at Mount Vernon, "mock funerals" were held in many towns and cities east of the Alleghenies. Our great-grand-parents were in their infancy in those faraway days, and many of them saw these "mock funerals," which were conducted, of course, with all solemnity.

From these sights of childhood springs the conviction in the minds of centenarians here and there that they were witnesses of the real funeral. Such is the trustfulness of old age in memories of times long agone!

Ninety-nine years of national life have passed since then, and America has given far more attention to anniversary celebrations of that happier event—the birth of its first President—than to the yearly recurrence of the day of the funeral.

This year, however, the centennial of that day will take place, and the observance at Mount Vernon will be on December 14, the anniversary of the day of the death, instead of on the 18th, which was the date of the funeral.

It is intended, nevertheless, that the observance shall take the form of a duplication of the funeral services,

OLD TOMB IN WHICH WASHINGTON WAS BURIED AT FIRST.
(Its appearance before the recent restoration.)

going over the same ground as in 1799. So elaborate are the contemplated ceremonies that already plans are being put into shape for the great event of 1899.

As General Washington was a Mason, the services over his body were conducted, in part, at least, by the Masons, and so the anniversary services will be under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Free and Accepted Masons. The Grand Lodge will meet in Alexandria, and, escorted by Lodge No. 4, of Fredericksburg, in which Washington received his first degree; Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, of which he was the first master, and Federal Lodge, of Washington, and representatives of every grand lodge in America, will go to Mount Vernon and there repeat the services of December 18, 1799.

It is expected that President McKinley, himself a Mason, will make an address, and after the ceremonies a banquet will be given in Washington.

The march to the tomb will pass, of course, the old tomb in which Washington's body was buried, and in which it rested for more than thirty years, though the objective point of the procession will be the new tomb, where the coffin now is.

In his will Washington stated that "the family vault at Mount Vernon requiring repairs, and being improperly situated, I desire that a new one, of brick, and upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is called the Vineyard Inclosure, on the ground which is marked out, in which my remains and those of my deceased relatives (now in the old vault), and such others of my family as may choose to be entombed there, may be deposited."

Notwithstanding his request, it was not until 1831 that the new tomb was built and Washington's body placed therein. And then the old vault was allowed to fall into a state of decay. In recent years it has been rebuilt from a drawing in the Congressional Library, and it is now surrounded by an iron fence, and is kept up with the same care as the new tomb.

In 1837, when the marble sarcophagi in which the coffins of Washington and his wife rest were placed in the new tomb, the key of that tomb was thrown into the Potomac River.

At the request of Martha Washington a door was made to the old tomb at the time of the General's burial, instead of closing it with brick, as had been the custom at previous burials. The widow was sure that she would soon follow her husband. She lived only eighteen months after the death of Washington, keeping entirely, it is said, to her room on the third floor of the mansion, and upon her death, in 1801, her body was laid beside that of her husband in the old tomb.

Washington was buried in a mahogany coffin, lined with lead, which was put in a case covered with black cloth.

The most faithful, as, indeed, the most touching, account of the illness, death and funeral of General Washington, is contained in the account of his private secretary, Colonel Tobias Lear, as written in his diary, which is in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Wilson Eyre, of New York. It is worth while to give Colonel Lear's entire entry for that 18th day of December.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1799.

"About 11 o'clock numbers of people began to assemble to attend the funeral, which was intended to have been at 12, but as a great part of the troops expected could not get down in time, it did not take place till 3.

"Eleven pieces of artillery were brought from Alexandria, and a schooner belonging to Mr. R. Hamilton came down and lay off Mount Vernon to fire minute guns.

"About 3 o'clock the procession began to move. The arrangements of the procession were made by Colonels Little, Simms, Deneale and Dr. Dick. The pall-bearers were Colonels Little, Simms, Payne, Gilpin, Ramsay and Manteler. Colonel Blackburn preceded the corpse. Colonel Deneale marched with the military. The procession moved out of the gate at the left wing of the house and proceeded to sound in front of the lawn and down to the vault on the right wing of the house. The procession was as follows:

The Troops, Horse and Foot.
Music Playing a Solemn Dirge.
The Clergy, viz.: The Rev.
Mr. Davis,

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.

Mr. Muir,
Mr. Moffat
and Mr. Addison.

The General's horse, with his saddle, holster, pistols, etc., led by his two grooms, Cyrus and Wilson, in black.

The body borne by the Free Masons and officers.

Principal mourners, viz.: Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Lear, Misses Nancy and Sallie Stuart, Miss Fairfax and Miss Denison, Mr. Law and Mr. Peter, Mr. Lear and Dr. Craik, Lord Fairfax and Ferdo Fairfax, Lodge No. 23, Corporation of Alexandria. All other persons preceded by Mr. Anderson and the overseers.

"When the body arrived at the vault the Rev. Mr. Davis read the service and pronounced a short extempore speech.

"The Masons performed their ceremonies, and the body was deposited in the vault."

Interesting as is this account of the funeral, Colonel Lear's story of the last illness of his chief and the medical treatment he received is still more absorbing to us of the present day, as it shows, by contrast with modern methods, that, had the General lived 100 years later, his life might have been saved, scarcely beyond doubt.

The cause of his death was stated to be "oedematous affection of the windpipe," or, in layman's phrase, watery swelling of the windpipe. The trouble at first was ordinary quinsy sore throat, which by the second day had developed into membranous croup, which, however, is rarely fatal, except to children.

Those were the days of cupping and bleeding, and Washington not only placed himself in the hands of his doctors, but insisted, rather against the judgment of his wife, that he be bled. Within twenty-four hours he was bled four times, losing the first time only "about half a pint of blood," what they all knew to be true. He also knew precisely what was necessary for the construction of the huts, what tools were needed and what materials. His order of December 18, 1777, transformed the whole army into a cabin building host. Every man had his place and duty, from the major-generals to the drummers. All the tools were fairly divided; each regiment had its ground assigned it; the street and intervals were marked out; and when the work was begun, the valley was alive with busy builders.

Each colonel divided his regiment into parties of twelve, gave them their share of axes and shovels, and let them know that they were building a home for themselves. A cabin was to be occupied by twelve men. General Washington added the stimulant of a reward to the party that should build the best hut.

Two weeks of hard work, and huts were built and arranged in streets. The work was done on a diet of flour mixed with water and baked in cakes, with scarcely any meat or bread. At night the men huddled around the fires to keep from freezing. Few blankets, few coverings, many soldiers without shoes, "wading naked in December's snows"—such were the attributes of Valley Forge. By the new year the huts were done, the streets laid out, and the army housed, with some three thousand men unfit for duty, frost-bitten, sick and hungry. They had shelter, but that was about all. The country had been swept so bare by the passage of contending armies that even straw to lie upon was hard to get, and the cold, uncovered ground often had to serve for a sleeping-place. Provisions were scarce, and hunger was added to the pain of cold. Sometimes the soldiers went for days without meat—sometimes without any food, Lafayette tells us, marvelling at the endurance and courage of the men.

COMFORTABLE UNDER WHICH WASHINGTON DIED.

according to the statement of Colonel Lear.

In the room in which Washington died in the second-story of the mansion at Mount Vernon is the bed on which he lay and nearly all the articles which were there at the last scene. The bedstead is six feet square, with four big mahogany posts. It was made in New York ten years before. The only article belonging to the bed which the Mount Vernon Association has not recovered for preservation in the mansion is the bed quilt or "comfortable" which covered his dying body. This is in the possession of Mrs. Eyre, who, as told, is the owner of the diary of Tobias Lear, her grandfather. This quilt was made by Mrs. Washington. In the centre is a representation of Penn's treaty with the Indians, and at each corner a section of some colonial print illustrating an incident in the life of the young nation.

Precious Washington Urn.

One of the valuable relics intrusted to the care of the Grand Master of Massachusetts Masons is "the Washington urn," a small golden urn containing a lock of General Washington's hair. Mrs. Washington presented the lock to the Grand Lodge in 1800, and Grand Master Paul Revere made the urn.

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.

An Epic of Slow Suffering and Patient Heroism.

Valley Forge is a name which inspires unspeakable emotions in every reader of the Revolutionary story, appealing to the depth of the pathetic in us by their sufferings, and to our sublimest sense by their heroic fortitude. That winter at Valley Forge surpasses the retreat from Moscow; for the American heroes and their great commander endured through the long winter instead of fleeing.

Valley Forge is a rough piece of ground on the banks of the Schuylkill, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia and six from the nearest large town. As mere land, it is not worth much. But if the Pass of Thermopylæ is classic ground, Valley Forge is classic. If there is one spot on this continent more fit than any other for a final and sufficient monument to the man and to the men of the American Revolution, it is Valley Forge.

Washington chose Valley Forge, a deep cleft in a loft hill, with a stream at the bottom of it emptying into the Schuylkill. There was nothing in this valley for human use except the primeval forest that densely covered it and the streams of water that flowed by and through it. But Washington, himself well skilled in woodcraft, commanded soldiers most of whom had built or inhabited log cabins. When he told them that log huts could be quickly made warm and dry, he said

Washington's Influence.

As a tree is known by its fruits, so may a political policy be known from the character of its supporters.

Shortly after the Federal Constitution had been adopted at Philadelphia, Francis Lightfoot Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was at the courthouse of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and someone asked his opinion of it.

"I do not," replied Mr. Lee, "pretend to be a judge of an organic law of such importance, but one fact inclines me to support it. General Washington is in favor of it, and John Warden is against it."

Warden was a Scotch lawyer of the county, who had been speaking in public against the ratification of the new constitution.

Mr. Lee's willing submission to Washington's judgment was imitated all through the country. Trust in Washington brought about the adoption of the new Constitution by Virginia; and without the ratification by that State, then the largest in the Union, the Constitution would never have gone into effect.

"Be assured Washington's influence carried this Government," wrote Monroe to Jefferson, after the Virginia convention had voted for the Constitution. "The country was an instrument with thirteen strings, and the only master who could bring out all their harmonious thought was Washington."

Washington's Farewell.

It was on December 4, 1783, that Washington's officers assembled in Fraunce's Tavern, New York, to bid him farewell. As he looked about on his faithful friends his usual self-command deserted him and he could not control his voice. Taking a glass, he lifted it up and said simply: "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take my leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

STATE SQUIBS.

Special Committee's Report.

We give herewith the report of the special legislative committee appointed to look into the matter of the removal of the Wilsons from the railroad commission:

The committee reported that it had called on the Governor for his evidence and reasons, and that in response he had furnished the names of certain witnesses; that as a matter of law the committee did not sit in review of the Governor, but as to whether either of the commissioners was disqualified; that the committee recognized the Governor had no right to summon any witnesses and depended upon hearsay, while the committee took evidence in open session. The only ground for the removal was in the two messages of the Governor, which were filed as part of the report of the committee. All this was read, the report being voluminous.

The committee finds that the giving of mortgages to Col. Andrews by Major Wilson is not such as to make a disqualification, as Col. Andrews is amply protected by mortgages and by collateral, and that is not in violation of the railroad commission act, and is not of a character to put Major Wilson in Col. Andrews' power in any way. As to the Round Knob Hotel, the mere owning of it by Major Wilson is not of a character to violate the commission act. Letters written in 1886 showed that he declined to enter into an arrangement to make the hotel an eating house, and he did not use influence to have the hotel opened as an eating house. He sold all his interest in the hotel to R. W. Brown, to whom it was mortgaged for its full value. The committe finds that Major Wilson's family did not ride on free passes; that he used passes to save the State expense, and did not therefore take the allowance for railroad travel.

It is further found that he had no express or telegraph franks, that charge likewise falling through entirely. It was also found that he was blameless as to asking for a special rate on mixed freight for S. Otho Wilson from Raleigh to Round Knob, other such rates having been granted, and acquits the Wilsons of any improper intent. The committee thus finding in favor of Major Wilson, recommends that by vote he be reinstated and his back salary be paid.

As to S. Otho Wilson the report was similarly exhaustive, and found him not responsible on his part; that the leasing of a hotel beside a railroad was not such an interest as is prohibited by the railroad commission act; that he be reinstated and be given back salary.

Tarheel Notes.

Governor Russell has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of Milliard F. Moore, a convict who was tried at the last term of court in Wake county for killing a penitentiary guard named Shaw, and sentenced to be hanged on March 30th. Governor Russell gives as the reasons for commuting the sentence that the killing was done without malice and, second, that mercy was asked by the judge who sentenced, the solicitor who prosecuted and the jury who convicted.

GASTONIA—Besides the new mill to be built by Gray, Love, Rankin & Co., at this place, we learn that there will be one built near the Trenton Mill, by the Trenton Mill Company also, this summer. The foundation for the new mill at Modena has been dug out. The work on the walls will begin as soon as the weather permits.

It is learned that the county commissioners of Wilkes have brought suit against Clarence Call, Republican ex-sheriff, demanding a settlement of taxes. It is said the commissioners claim that Mr. Call is behind several thousand dollars.

Sam Phifer, who lives near Madge, Mecklenburg county, was found between that place and Charlotte, standing by his buggy in the middle of the road, last week, frozen stiff and dead. The horse was still living but had to be prized out of the snow.

The movement for a dispensary at Statesville has been practically abandoned. Petitions in favor of it have been sent to the Legislature, but no bill has been drawn, and it is not probable that one will be.

The Governor has pardoned James Staunton, of Madison county, convicted of the murder of Everett Shalton and sentenced, in 1896, to 15 years in the penitentiary.

The Yadkin river was frozen over in several places near Elkin during the freeze. The ice harvest was good, and nearly every ice house in that town has been well filled.

The great weight of snow wrecked the large tobacco warehouse of Egerton & Wood at Louisburg. The damage amounts to $10,000.

A colored infant, seven months old, was frozen to death in bed at Wilmington during the recent cold weather.

James. B. Pace is renewing his effort to get 600 convicts to grow sugar beets on three of the farms of the Roanoke.

Another cotton mill is very likely, though not certain, to be built in Concord soon.

A negro who was intoxicated was frozen to death in Raleigh last week.

Legislative Notes.

The State Guard appropriation, as reported by the committee, reduces the annual appropriation to $16,000, and fixes the salary of the adjutant general at $1,000, and of quartermaster general at $500.

One of the most prominent members of the lower House had drafted a resolution to impeach Governor Russell, but on the advice of some friends held it up. The statement was made that there was considerable sentiment in favor of taking the preliminary steps for impeachment of the Governor in 1900, when it appears to be pretty well understand the Legislature will again meet.

By a vote of 7 to 1, the Senate committee on counties, cities and towns, decided in favor of the bill creating the new county of Scotland. The bill has passed the House.

The Legislature is now working fast. But the bills are very numerous. It is a sight to see the size of the House calendar. The last bill number approximates 1,500.

In the last three weeks about 30 dispensary bills have been introduced and the number is daily increasing.

The joint caucus has adopted section one of the new election law, which fixes the first Monday in August as election day. Mr. Craig gave notice that he would introduce a bill establishing the Western Criminal Court circuit, composed of Buncombe, Henderson, Forsyth and other counties wishing to be included. The bill will provide one judge for one circuit and a solicitor for each county.

Belgium has already appropriated funds for transforming Brussels, thirty miles inland, into a seaport for transatlantic steamers. Now it is proposed to open a canal at least twenty feet deep from Brussels to Charleroi, thirty miles further inland, at a cost of $6,000,000, and thus make the latter city accessable by all coasting crafts and Rhine steamers.

Disraeli Had No Physical Courage.

It is told of Mrs. Disraeli that she once made a droll remark about her distinguished husband. It was at a country house, and she was engaged in confidential chat with a friend. "Dizzy," she said, "has the most powerful moral courage, but no physical courage. I always have to pull the string of the shower bath."—Weekly

Ivory Soap, because of its purity, is especially valuable for bathing the skin of infants and very young children.

Particular care should be taken to wash the children's clothing in Ivory Soap. The garments will be whiter, cleaner and sweeter. The lather of "Ivory" is clean. There is no oil or grease in it.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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Cloth from Pine Needles.

Grant's Pass, Ore., promises soon to have a manufactory where woolly cloth will be made from pine needles. That is, a cloth closely resembling that made from wool will be manufactured of the slender spines. The industry has been carried on in Europe for many years, and now it has been found that the material in the Oregon forests is better than that in the old world. Several grades of cloth may be made from the outer fibres of the needles. It is said that the cost of manufacture of those peculiar cloths is no more than that attached to making the better grades of woolen goods, and it is asserted that the pine-needle fabric has medicinal qualities that make it particularly desirable for bandages and underwear.

The Potash Question.

A thorough study of the subject has proven that crop failures can be prevented by using fertilizers containing a **large percentage** of Potash; no plant can grow without Potash.

We have a little book on the subject of Potash, written by authorities, that we would like to send to every farmer, free of cost, if he will only write and ask for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

A Curious English Custom.

The curious and ancient custom of "weighing in" a mayor and corporation survives at High Wycombe in England, and was last year again observed in connection with the election of the chief magistrate. The mayor having been chosen and elected, the whole community of alderman, councillors, officials and others repaired to the vestibule of the town hall, where the head constable, who was in charge of a weighing machine, carefully recorded the weight of each person.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family pills are the best.

A Comedy of Colors.

"Hello, Black!" "Hello, White!" "Hear about Brown?" "Yes. Gray told me." And then they went into Green's to take something for the blues.—Life.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The screw of an Atlantic liner costs about $20,000.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Cuba's tobacco output this year will be 50,000 bales.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Bulgarian Battleships.

The little Bulgarian nation, struggling into emancipation, is proud beyond measure just now over the arrival in the harbor of Burgas of the brand-new warship Nadeshda, a gem of its kind and the latest acquisition of the Bulgarian navy. Refreshingly unsophisticated, the patriotic Bulgars, one and all, experience intense pleasure with every step made by the nation as a whole up the ladder it is trying so hard to climb. Prince Ferdinand and his consort, Marie Louise, journeyed to Burgas to await the arrival of the Nadeshda, and met with a hearty welcome. Dr. Stolloff, the redoubtable minister-president, and Colonel Iwanoff, the war minister, did the honor to their royal highnesses and made much of them. Yet it was all for appearance sake, for, to tell the truth, the Coburgs are only too perceptibly losing in popularity. The new warship has a displacement of 703 tons, and is to make a speed of sixteen knots. Its guns are all of the rapid-fire sort.—Chicago Record.

Telephones lines use 12,000,000 pounds of copper yearly.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

At Kansas City 10 pounds of ice cost a cent.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Lindale, Ga., cotton mill is to have 1890 looms.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing Inflamation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle

To Raise Sheep in Michiga

The first extensive attempt ever made at sheep raising in the upper peninsula has just been begun as an experiment by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company on its lands near Negaunee, in Marquette. The company owns thousands of acres of land, most of which is not in use and probably will not be for years. At present it is not even paying taxes. After careful deliberation the management has come to the conclusion that there is money in raising sheep. As a secondary consideration it wishes to demonstrate the feasibility of sheep raising here and introduce a new industry to the farmers of this region. The first lot of sheep for the new ranch as just arrived from the Chicago market. There were 240 in all. During the first few years there will not be many killed, as it is the intention to increase the flock to at least 2,000. Some farming will have to be done as an adjunct to the sheep raising. All the feed necessary to carry the sheep during the Winter is to be raised on the ranch. Large barns will be built for the protection of the stock, and also for storing hay and grain.

His Only Alternative.

Little Dot was very fond of Bible stories, and one day after her mother had read the story of Lot's wife she asked: "Mamma, what did Mr. Lot do when his wife was turned into a pillar of salt?" "What do you think he did?" asked mamma. "Why," replied the practical little miss. "I s'pose he went out and hunted up a fresh one."—Chicago News.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

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For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nervousness, etc.

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Largest Stock in the South.
Low prices quoted on Monuments, Gravestones, Etc. Marble, Granite, delivered at any railroad point. Write for Illustrated Catalogue No. 12, it is free; and save money.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand it, and know how to cater to their requirements. You cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who has all his mind, and time, and money to make a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect disease in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease, to hatch eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to use for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it pay. (Only 25 cts.)

Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

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134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. City.

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Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

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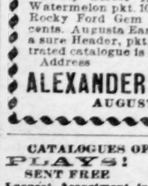

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